Humber WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY and POONA

The Bombay Chronicle

Humber WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 286– BOMBAY THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

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MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th Dec	KAISAR-I-HIND	-	11,430
12th ,,	CHINA	MALOJAx	20,837
20th ,,	DEVANHA	-	8,092
27th ,,	CHINA	MANTUA*	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA	-	7,622
10th ,,	CHINA	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	KARKUNDA	-	16,227
24th ,,	CHINA	MACEDONIA	11,089
31st ,,	MALOJA	-	15,993
7th Feb	CHINA	MOLDAVIAx	16,247
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	-	11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA	KOREA*	16,911
28th ,,	CHINA	-	7,952
7th March	MONGOLA	MOOLTANx	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA	-	7,622
21st ,,	DELTA	MALWA*	10,941
28th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	KARKUNDA	-	16,227
4th April	MONGOLA@	-	8 083
11th ,,	MALDERA	-	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA	MANTUA*	10,402
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	-	11,470
2nd May	MONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA	-	7,952
16th ,,	DELTA	MACEDONIA	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA	-	7,622
30th ,,	MONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
12th Dec. 1925.	MARGHA	8,258
1st Jan.	BOYNE*	4.445
5th Feb.	NARINGA*	6,607
19th ,,	MORVADA	8,193
5th March	MANDALA	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,986
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA*	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
9th Dec.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA.
21st ,,	DONGOLIA*	8,003	....
1925			
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA.
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER.
31st Mar.	SARDINIA..	6,684	MOLDAVIA.

* Omits Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
5th Dec.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
6th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
8th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar,
10th ,,	BARALA ..	Basreh via Karachi. & P. Gulf Ports,
10th ,,	KARAGOLA.	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

CURE YOUR EYE.

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—NEW. FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

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N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Morioka Maru.	N. Komiyama.	4469	19th Nov.	4th Dec.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada.	4905	30th ,,	13th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Tokunaga.	5303	8th Dec	17th ,,
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami.	6995	16th ,,	30th ,,
Fukki Maru.	....	5663	31st ,,	13th Jan.
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	3rd Jan.	17th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105
Hongkong	480	270	203	135
Shanghai	540	320	240	160
Kobe	610	380	285	190

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone —20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Commander.	To s	Arrival.	Departure
*Amur Marn.	M. Sekijo	7770	11 Nov.	3rd Dec.
Alps Maru.	M. Kameta' a	7790	25 ,,	11 ,,
CelebesMaru.	J. Kurimura	5863	12 Dec.	25 ,,
Luzon Maru.	J Katsumi	5989	17 ,,	27 ,,
Honolulu Maru.	R, Yamoni	6751	22 ,,	3 Jan.
BorneoMaru.	T. Motoshige	5864	26 ,,	9 ,,

*Steamers not calling at Hongkong.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA,
Manager.
Phone No. 22156.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 335.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 29 99,955
Reserve Fund	Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E. (Chairman).
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK:
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

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Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
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BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
2½ per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
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why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

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Policies from Rs 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
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S. H. THACKER,
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Raipur, Naiwada,
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P. C. RAY, M. A. B. L. Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar, Street, CALCUTTA.

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RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION,—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS:—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch
91, Medows Street Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20
Dividend declared 1922 .. 30%
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or 7/8 per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE
Prof T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE—for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE—a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS—best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION—best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm, Ointment, etc., can also be had,
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars, write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

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Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere,
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAIN.

A DILEMMA
You may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA
But
It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.
"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases
32 pills cost a Rupee.
Bombay Office.
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road,
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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A MANAGER, experienced in Motor Service works, having knowledge in English, Hindi and Mahajani account personally; pay upto Rs. 100; after three months he will be appointed as permanent. Applicant should apply to the undersigned at once. DAUDBHAY, Manager N. B. M. Motor Service, Co., MAHESHWAR.
A R434

WANTED—For the East and West Insurance Company, Limited, FIRST CLASS AGENTS for unrepresented Districts, attractive rates; good remuneration. Apply to MANAGER, 65, Apollo Street, Bombay.
A

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC

FOR SALE—BOILER, Lancashire 24 x 6 1/2 x 150 lbs. English LATHES 8 and 10 feet, FLOUR GRINDING MILLS, BOILER PUMPS, etc. Apply ERUCH D. ENGINEER CO., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
K R452

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc., etc., and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah.)

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, Postage As. 8 extra.

Correspondence strictly in English.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A PARTNER with Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 for a very safe and sound business, brought over from the Continent. Advertiser made Rs. 250 on investment of Rs. 40 in 5 days, but wants to work on large scale. A chance to make thousands during the forthcoming Ajmere Sheriff Fair. Good opportunity for Mahomedan or Borah gentleman. Handle own capital and share profits equally after deducting expenses. Please call TO-DAY, 3 to 6 p.m. or FRIDAY, 1 to 3 p.m., Resident Room 33 (4th floor) Orient Hotel, Opposite Crawford Market.
F R453

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—Parents and guardians of Khatri Khokrustha boys to match with girls of Atri Gotra, to communicate with Mr. CHIPLONKER at Pachora, E.K. G.I.P.
22019

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE on behalf of a client one 350 H. P. Cross Compound Corliss Valve Condensing STEAM ENGINE by Hick Hargreaves & Co., Ld. The above engine is in working order and can be inspected in Bombay. For full particulars and price apply to THOMPSON & GIDLEY, LIMITED, 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
T 22204.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF SECOND ALTERATION OF A STREET SCHEME.

WORLI STREET SCHEME.
(Scheme No. 52.)

WHEREAS a Notification of a Street Scheme made by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay (being Scheme No. 52) was duly published under the Provisions of the above Act in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 26th of June, 3rd and 10th of July, 1919, and the said Trustees applied to Government for and did on the 11th October, 1919, obtain sanction to the said Scheme, such application being accompanied by *inter alia* a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired therefor and a Schedule showing the rateable value of the said land in accordance with the Provisions of Sections 28 and 32 of the said Act and also a Plan No. 406, dated 14th October, 1919.

AND WHEREAS it appears to the said Trustees that an improvement can be made in the said Scheme and the said Trustees have with a view to such improvement altered the said Scheme.

AND WHEREAS the said Scheme as so altered involves amongst other things the acquisition otherwise than by Agreement of the property as shown on Plan No. 143, dated 20th August, 1924, and coloured green thereon.

NOW IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED pursuant to Sections 27 (1) 29 (2) (c) and 32 of the said Act that the said Scheme has been so altered and that an altered Scheme has been made by the said Trustees.

The limits of the area comprised in the altered Scheme are as follows:—

AS TO THE NORTHERN AREA.

On the North by the Sea;

On the North-East by Mahim Bay, a passage beyond which are properties bearing New Survey Nos. 1674, 1670, 1676, 1677 and 1678 and by part of old Purbhadevi Road.

On the South-East by properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3033 (part) 3034 (part) and 3035 (part).

On the South-West by the Worli Low Level Drainage channel; and on the West by the Sea.

AS TO THE SOUTHERN AREA.

On the North and North-East by the Worli Low Level Drainage Channel and by property bearing New Survey No. 3119 (part of)

On the East and South-East by the Worli Low Level Drainage Channel, properties acquired in connection with Scheme No. 51, the said Channel and by properties acquired in connection with Scheme No. 61 and by properties bearing parts of New Survey Nos. 3112, 3113, 3117, 3118, 3123, 3126, 3130 and 3132.

On the South by Fergusson Road, and by property bearing New Survey No. 31.. (part of)

On the South-West by Worli Road a passage beyond which are properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3300, 3304, 3305, and 3318 and by properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3316 and 3259 (part of) and on the West by the Sea.

The total area of the land so to be acquired is approximately 19,50,604 square yards.

The following properties which are situated within the above limits are excepted viz., properties bearing G Ward Nos. 439 (2a) 439 (2), 439 (1b) and 2537 (7a) and coloured yellow on the Plan No. 143 dated 20th August, 1924, next mentioned.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road in the City of Bombay is the place where the particulars of the alterations in the said Scheme a map (Plan No. 143, dated 20th August, 1924) of the area comprised therein and a statement specifying the additional lands proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1924.

R. H. A. DELVES,
Chairman of the Board.
22183

THE NATIVE SHARE & STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Association will be held on THURSDAY next, the 11th instant at 12 Noon (S. T.) at Sir Dinshaw Petit Native Brokers' Exchange Hall.

By Order of the Board,
RAJENDRA SOMNARAYEN.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1924.
22195

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Inspection ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

WANTED TO INFORM the PROSPECTUS of the HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW, for 1925, together with copies of circulars of various Governments regarding employment of the passed students, may be obtained from the MANAGER on application.
R383

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION of a Police Accommodation Scheme on the West side of LAMINGTON ROAD AT AGRIPADA, within the area comprised in the Byculla Section of Municipal Ward 'E.'

SCHEME FOR PROVIDING ACCOMMODATION FOR A PART OF THE POLICE OF THE CITY.

SCHEME NO. 70.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 39 of the above Act Notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 38 of the said Act made a Police Accommodation Scheme.

The limits of the Area comprised therein (such area being estimated to contain 1743.70 square yards) are as follows:

On the North by land forming part of Cadastral Survey No. 1897 (Byculla Division). On the South and West by the Land, belonging to the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay; and on the East by a strip of land reserved by the said Trustees for Street Improvement beyond which is Lamington Road.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, a Map (Estate Agent's Plan No. 211, dated the 6th November, 1924) of the area comprised therein and a statement specifying the land to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1924.

R. H. A. DELVES,
Chairman of the Board
22120

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of DAMODAR GIGA SHAH, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Bachelor, a Tea Merchant, all lately residing at Jumma Musjid, outside the Fort ..... Deceased.

BHAGWANDAS GIGA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Tea Merchant, residing at 67, Jumma Musjid, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-seventh day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 27th day of November, 1924.

Messrs. VRAJLAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

(True Copy.)
DIPCHAND B. SHAH,
For Messrs. Vrajlal and Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KULSUMBAI, widow of Shaik Haji Hoosein, AMINABAI SHAIK HAJI HOOSEIN, ZAINABAI SHAIK HAJI HOOSEIN, SHAIK CASUM SHAIK HAJI HOOSEIN and SHAIK AHMED SHAIK HAJI HOSSEIN, all of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client Kashibai widow of Thucker Lalji Karson.

All persons having any claim against or to the said properties by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land situate, lying and being at Firs' Marine Line Cross Lane, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventeen square yards or thereabouts bearing new Survey No. 8298 and Cadastral Survey No. 150, Bhuleshwar Division togethes with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2585 and Street No. 5, all which premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the South by the First Marine Cross Lane and on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by a sweepers passage and beyond that by the house of Abdul Latif Mahomed Salekhan and on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Hasham Ebrahim.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of vacant Fazandari land, Situate lying and being at First Marine Cross Lane, without the Fort and in the Registration, Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and five square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 8298 and Cadastral Survey No. 157 Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2594 and Street No. 14 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Hormusji Nowroji Belgaumwalla, on or towards the North by the house of Bapuji Dorabji Daruwalla, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Jehangir Rustomji Dubash and on or towards the West by the First Marine Cross Lane.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land situate, lying and being at First Marine Cross Lane, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 1/8298 and Cadastral Survey No. 156, Bhuleshwar Division, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2591 and Street No. 11 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the South by the First Marine Cross Lane, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Mahomed Joosab, on or towards the East by the First Marine Cross Lane and on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Zulikhabai, widow of Alli Miya.

JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Dated this 1st day of December, 1924. 22196.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 932 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 20th day of March, 1924.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. BALKRISHNA PANDURANG SAMANT PARULEKER, a firm, carrying on business as Commission Agents at Kalbadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.

(1) Mahadeo Yeshwant Khanolker, (2) Balkrishna Yeshwant Khanolker, (3) Ragunath Yeshwant Khanolker, (4) Bhicaji Yeshwant Khanolker, (5) Anant Yeshwant Khanolker, (6) Shantaram Mahadeo Khanolker, (7) Vasant Mahadeo Khanolker, (8) Yeshwant Mahadeo Khanolker, (9) Vishnu Balkrishna Khanolker, (10) Gangaram Balkrishna Khanolker, (11) Rajaram Bhicaji Khanolker, (12) Rangnath Raghunath Khanolker, al of Khanoli Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Khanoli in Ratnagiri District and carrying on business at Nova Goa outside the City of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting. Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants' whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendants may be ordered to pay to them the sum of Rs. 32,234-0-0 with further interest on the sum of Rs. 30,004-15-9 at 9 per cent. per annum from the 17th March, 1924, till Judgment and the costs of the suit and interest on Judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment; that the Plaintiffs may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 12th day of December, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon in person, or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 4th day of April, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 2nd day of December, 1924.
Messrs. SUBNIS GORDHANKER & SENJIT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
22205

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2790 of 1923.

MADHOWDAS GOCULDAS LILADHAR PASTA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant and (2) KRISHNADAS MADHOWDAS PASTA, of Bombay, Hindu, a minor under the age of 18 years by his father and next friend the said Madhowdas Gocouldas Liladhar Pasta, both residing at Altamont Road in Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

IBRAHIM HAJI ESAK of Bombay, Mahomedan, Landowner, residing at Ali Umar Street without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Consent decree made in the above suit on the 8th day of October, 1923, it was Inter alia ordered that the defendant do pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 3,750 being the arrears of rent in respect of the land mentioned in the Plaint in the said Suit for the period from the 1st day of December, 1922 to the 30th day of September, 1923 at the rate of Rs. 4,500 per year.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale dated the 26th day of May, 1924, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned that is to say:—

All that the equity of redemption or the right of the defendant to redeem all that piece of leasehold land, situate on the South side of Naigaum Cross Road at Dadar in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1648 square yards or thereabouts of which 445 square yards are included and form a portion of a forty feet common Road and bearing along with other land New Survey Nos. 1 and 2/2089, together with the buildings and erections thereon and bounded, on or towards the North by the said Naigaum Cross Road, on or towards the South by a piece of leasehold land belonging to the defendant, on or towards the East by the Eastern Moity of the 40 feet Common Road and on or towards the West by the property of Hemchand Amarchand.

Now it is hereby Proclaimed and Notified that on MONDAY, the 5th day of January, 1925, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant for sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the said lands and premises or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs of previous execution and of the said Warrant of sale together with Sheriff's Poundage.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

Under an indenture of Transfer of Mortgage dated 12th February, 1924, made between Rustomji Jehangirji Boymala of the 1st part Maneckji Rustomji Patel of the 2nd part the abovenamed defendant of the 3rd part and Cooverji Merwanji Mehta and others of the 4th part the said Cooverji Merwanji Mehta and others who, as mortgagees entered into possession of the property on the 7th July, 1924, claim Rs. 140,000 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from 12th February, 1924; less three respective sums of Rs. 1,050 each received on 15th March 19th April and 26th May, 1924 and rents recovered.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein. Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs' have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser

For further information and conditions of sale aplication should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1924.

ISHWARDAS LAKHMIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
22198

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2364 of 1923.

DAMODAR BHANJI ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

DHANBAI BOMANJI WADIA ... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 4th day of April, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 12th day of December, 1924, at the hour of Five O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Vacant land or ground situated at Ville Parle in Taluka South Salsette Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and bearing description as under:—

Name of Entry Field.	Sur-vey Nos.	Pot Nos.	Area in Gunthas.	Assessment.
Kharpi	2393	165	8 4	0-10-0
Kharpi	2395	165	10 3½	0- 4-0
Dewli	2441	171	10 3½	0- 7-0
Dewli	2142	171	21 2½	0- 5-0
Dewli	2455	172	33 4½	0- 8-0
Dewli	2458	172	37 3½	0- 8-0
Dewli	2469	177	3 8½	1- 0-0
Kalivde	2520	180	9 4½	0- 9-0
Kalivde	2536	180	33 2½	0- 5-0

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. FERREIRA AND VALLABHDAS Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 72, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22199

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that RAMDAS JHAVER JUGJIWAN, of Bombay, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14K, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Notified Area Committee Salsette within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Government Land Revenue Code tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Gorbunder Road, Borivlee in Taluka South Salsette Bombay Suburban District Salsette, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 3761 sq. yards, or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 109, Record of Right No. 38 Pot No. 2/2 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road called Gorbunder Road, on or towards the West by the property of Vallabhji Meghji, on or towards the North by a passage and on or towards the South by a jungle and which said messuage and premises are assessed by the Notified Area Committee Salsette under No. 56 and have for years past in the occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 29th day of November, 1924.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
22175

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SITARAM BHASKERJI SHETE, of Bombay, Daivadnya Hindu Inhabitant, Transportation Inspector of the G. I. P. Ry. ..... Deceased.

MORESHWAR SITARAMJI SHETE, a Jeweller, NILKANTH SITARAMJI SHETE, a Clerk, and RAMRAO SITARAMJI SHETE, a Student, all of Bombay, Daivadnya Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Sadashive Street in the City of Bombay...Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL

The 24th day of November, 1924.

Messrs. PAYNE AND CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
22190

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THAKER KHIMJI TEJPAL, a Merchant of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kandewady, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai MOOLABAI, widow of Thaker Khimji Tejpal, BHUGWAN MULJI, DEVCHAND MOTI and JATASHANKER MAYASHANKER TRIVEDI, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, the Executrix, Executors and Trustees of the Will of the said deceased, residing at Kandewady, Kandewadi, Grgaum Back Road and Kandewadi respectively, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord. One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R.B. PATEL,

The 24th day of November, 1924.

Messrs. MANUBHAI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
22201

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the advertisement for sale of the five cases of Zephyer Cloth by Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., Auctioneers, under instructions purporting to be given by Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for Mr. N. H. Moos, Receiver, in Bombay High Court Suit No. 4051 of 1924. I beg to state that I had deposited a sum of Rs. 7,000 with Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for Messrs. Thaker Morarji Govindji, (who are plaintiffs in the said suit) to be paid to the said Messrs. Thaker Morarji Govindji on fulfilment of certain conditions and on delivery of the said cases being given to me. Although the said terms were not fulfilled Messrs. Motichand and Devidas handed over the said sum of Rs. 7,000 to the said Messrs. Thaker Morarji Govindji. I filed a suit being High Court Suit No. 2883 of 1924, against the said Messrs. Motichand and Devidas. In the said Suit Messrs. Motichand and Devidas paid to me Rs. 7,000 for principal and Rs. 577 for interest on the 15th day of September, 1924, and undertook to pay my costs. Thereafter the said Messrs. Thaker Morarji Govindji filed the above suit No. 4051 of 1924 against me. With a view that there should be no mis-understanding in the matter I beg to state that the Order dated the 27th day of November, 1924, in the said suit in pursuance of which the aforesaid sale is to be held is without prejudice to the contentions of the parties to the suit.

Dated this 3rd day of December, 1924.

TOOLSIDAS KANJI.

M456

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF FIVE CASES OF FANCY COTTON ZEPHYRS.

Under instructions from No. N. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4051 of 1924. (Thaker Morarji Govindji vs. Tulsidas Canji) by order of the High Court dated 27th November, 1924, Messrs. Bennett and Co., will on THURSDAY the 4th instant sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120 Appollo Street, Fort the following:—

Five cases of Fancy Cotton Zephyrs each 50 pieces 40 to 50 yards. Case No. 4113/16 H.C. 503 and 4120 Mark H/504/C.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and Coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the office concerned.

4 Enamel bath tubs with fittings.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred English Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria.
1 Arab horse quite in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

BENNETT & CO.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Telephone No. 25152

AUCTION SALE OF MADE TO ORDER SOLID TEAK AND BLACKWOOD OLD OPEN CARVED AND LATEST TYPES HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LARGE JACOBIAN SIDEBOARD AND LEATHER CUSHIONED ARM CHAIRS, RICH TAPESTRY LINED CHESTERFIELD SUITE FANCY INLAID JACOBIAN CABINETS, BOOK CASE, AND BEDROOM SUITE OLD CHINA WARE, BEST ENGRAVED AMARA SILVERWARE, GLASS, CROCKERY BEST PLATEDWARE ETC.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 7th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Chapsey Terrace, Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill, Valuable latest types artistic designed household furniture, consisting of sliding dining table, Jacobian leather lined arm chairs and sideboard, dumbwaiter, rich tapestry lined Chesterfield suite of sofas and chairs, fancy inlaid Jacobian drawing room cabinets, writing table, glass door fancy book case, drawing room suite in 5 pieces, Jacobian silver show case typewriter, reclining sofa, Jacobian bed room suite, oval mirror almirahs and lady's chival dressing table to match, cloth and gown presses, leather cushioned easy chairs marble top wash hand table, hat and foot stands, soil linen box meat safe cupboard, best engraved Amara silverware, glass crockery platedware etc.

Property on view and catalogues to be published.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23408.

NOTICE.

The auction sale of property situated at Soparibag Road which was advertised to take place on the premises this day is POSTPONED and adjourned to 18th December, 1924.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT TARDEO ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY NEAR THE ESTATE OF NOWROJI JEHANGIR GAMADIA.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will on THURSDAY, the 11th day of December, 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell on the premises in one lot by Public Auction the undermentioned property by order and under the instructions of the Transferees of an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 1st day of March, 1923, and expressed to be made between Dr. Anandrao Keshavlal Dalal and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj Vaidya as Transferors of the 1st part Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai, Ismailji Abdul Hussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein as the Mortgagors of the 2nd part and the Transferees of the 3rd part and on account and at the risk of the said Mortgagors Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai Ismailji Abdulhussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Transferees of the Indenture of Mortgage dated 3rd day of May 1920 and expressed to be made between the said Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai, Ismailji Abdulhussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein the Mortgagors of the one part and the said Dr. Anandrao Keshavlal Dalal and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj Vaidya as the Mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of 999 years Leasehold land with structures thereon, situate on the West side of Tardeo Road in the Island Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6241 six thousand two hundred and forty-one square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Bombay, under Old No. 301 New No. 2044, Old Survey No. 75 and New Survey No. 7092 and Cadastral Survey No. 778 Malabar Hill and Tardeo Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3761 (1) 3761 (1E), (1A) 3761 (1B), 3761 (1C) 3761 (1D) 3761 (1F) and Street Nos. 530G, 530A, 530, 530C, 530F 530H and 530I. Tradeo Road and bounded on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, on or towards the East by Tardeo Road, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Abdulla Miya Khundwani and on or towards the West by the Land acquired by the Collector of Bombay on behalf of the Government.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the said Transferees of the mortgage at their Office at No. 4 Motilal Mansion 14 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS

No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort,
below Morbi Bank.
Tel. No. 24065.

BONAFIDE SALE.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 2964 of 1924.

Bhaichand Chaganlal ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Virchand Chaganlal and ors. Defendants.

On the basis of Consent Decree passed on the 14th October, 1924, by order of Messrs. Unwalla Piroshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Commissioner appointed thereby and on account and risk of the above named parties, Messrs. VORA AND CO., Auctioneers, will THURSDAY, the 4th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort, below Morvi Bank, the following very rich, brilliant diamonds, emeralds and ruby ornaments contg: necklaces, bracelets, rose rings, single diamond rings, toranhars, bangles and ravifuls, earrings, booty, buttons, nakhali, kudas, nush, nose-ring, tiepin, packets of loose diamonds, emeralds and rubies, etc.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

VORA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.

119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

BONAFIDE SALE.

SATURDAY THE 6TH AND SUNDAY THE 7TH DECEMBER AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT TO BOOTS AND SHOES MERCHANTS ALSO TO DEALERS IN LADIES' WARE AND SUNDRY ARTICLES AND TO USERS.

Messrs. MEHTA AND CO. will continue the Auction Sale of Lady's Gents and Children's English and country boots, shoes and chapals, travelling leather bags, Holdalls, bedding Strap; Leather collar boxes also Lady's ware such as silk cotton and khaddar embroidered Sarees, Blouses, Children Frocks, Laces, etc. Plain and Printed silk cotton and khaddar Sarees etc. etc., and a lot of sundry articles such as Bath Soaps, Washing Soaps, Cloth Brushes, Brass inkstands, Brass Nut crackers, etc. etc. at the premises of the Shri Krishna Stores Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation) at Kalbadevi Road on SATURDAY, the 6th and SUNDAY the 7th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The above Auction Sale forms the part of the entire stock in trade of the said Stores which is being auctioned on dates notified from time to time.

MEHTA & CO.

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Presents
THIS WEEK—SECOND WEEK
CHANDAN MALYAGIRI.
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

AN INTERESTING COMMERCIAL SUIT.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza.)

Messrs. J. H. Trachsler, Ltd. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Messrs. Gullamali Mahomedali and Co. ..... Defendants.

Judgment was delivered on Monday afternoon in this suit which has arisen out of an indent for twenty cases of glue, dated 28th August, 1920. The point involved in the suit will be found of great interest to the commercial public, and will serve them as a guide in their future transactions. The point decided was whether the purchaser is bound to accept goods when there is no dispute as to quality, but when there is a dispute as regards the lots in which they are shipped. His Lordship's finding on the point is calculated to make exporters and shipping agents on the other side to be more careful when acting on behalf of the merchants here.

The facts are as under:—

The plaintiffs are a registered Company having their offices in Switzerland and carrying on the business of exporters on a commission basis. On 28th August, 1920, the defendants through a Parsi gentleman named Mr. Confectioner, who is a sort of a canvasser for the plaintiff Company placed an indent with the plaintiffs for the purchase of 20 cases of "blue packet paper glue", the total value of which came to about £150. The indent form amongst other things specifically mentioned that time was not to be the essence of the contract. It was therein further stipulated that the twenty cases were not to be shipped in one lot but in two lots of ten cases each, the interval between each shipment to be a month or so.

On 21st March, 1921, the plaintiffs shipped from Switzerland twenty cases of glue as per quality indented for in one lot and not in two lots as already stipulated. The goods arrived in Bombay about the end of April, 1921. The invoice and the draft for £150 and odd were duly presented to the defendants who flatly refused either to accept the goods or to return the draft by payment on the ground that the plaintiffs having committed a breach of the contract by not shipping the goods as per indent they were not bound to accept the same. Thereupon certain correspondence ensued between the parties. The defendants asked for a substantial rebate of about 30 per cent. on the goods in view of the fallen market, before they could be persuaded to take up the goods. The plaintiffs declined to entertain this proposal for rebate which they termed as "ridiculous" in view of the fact that they were themselves earning 2½ per cent. commission on the transaction. In June, 1922, the plaintiffs filed this suit claiming Rs. 4,000 and odd that being the value of the dishonoured draft and in the alternative for Rs. 2,000 and odd by way of damages.

Mr. Lalji instructed by Messrs. Sukthanker and Gupte, appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. M. V. Desai instructed by Messrs. Amin and Desai, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Lalji contended that the defendants had in their written statement raised one of those ingenious but false defences which could not be tenable for one moment. By no stretch of imagination, counsel said, could he conceive in what manner the defendants were prejudiced by the goods indented for arriving in one shipment instead of two. He could have understood the defendants if they had objected to the goods on the score of quality, late delivery, etc. But the present defence was most frivolous and could not stand. It was ridiculous on the face of it.

Mr. M. V. Desai on behalf of the defendants submitted that the terms in the indent being the basis of the contractual relation between the parties were to be strictly construed. The terms as regards shipment were quite clear. The plaintiffs had distinctly committed a breach of the same and hence they were debarred from setting up any claim whatsoever against the defendants.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship in the course of his judgment remarked that he was not inspired with the evidence given by Mr. Confectioner from the witness-box. The witness had tried to hence questions and many times became unnecessarily irritated and argumentative. His Lordship therefore did not feel inclined to attach any importance to Mr. Confectioner's evidence. His Lordship was more convinced with the evidence of Mr. Gulamali as his story appeared to be more in consonance with the circumstances of the case.

As to the issue whether the goods offered were a legal tender or not, his Lordship answered it in the negative remarking that he was convinced that the defendants had acted within their legal rights in refusing to accept goods which were not in accordance to those indented for. His Lordship therefore dismissed the suit with costs and remarked that the defendants would have been well-advised to have taken advantage of the facilities afforded by the Civil Procedure Code for the safeguarding of costs in cases like the present where the plaintiffs were foreigners and did not own any immoveable property in India. If the defendants now failed to recover their costs from the plaintiffs they had to thank themselves and not the machinery of justice which provided adequate safeguards in such cases.

CAUSE LIST.

(THURSDAY, December 4, 1924.)

BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE CRUMP

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

49-24—175-22—Payne and Co, Gulbaji Ajisiji and Co, Rustomji Cursetji Banatwalla and others, M B Chothia and Co, Shamrao M and H, Wadia G and Co.

44-24—1912-22—Mulla and M, Jagannath Chagmal and another, Multanchand Badrinarayan, Madhavji and Co.

85-24—4145-22—Subnis G and Co, Khanderao Ramnath Dingal, Gopal Yeshwant Rele, Jehangir M and S.

87-24—3462-21—Merwanji K and Co, Wamanrao Bhai Thakur, The Ford Automobiles (India) Ltd, Little and Co.

89-24—5047-23—Ferreira and V, Premshanker Odhavji Bhatt, Mariambai, Kanga and Co.

90-24—5046-22—Ferreira and V, Premshanker Odhavji Bhatt, Narandas Ranchoddas and another, Kanga and Co.

91-24—2317-22—Wadia G and Co, Ibrahim Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy and others, International Banking Corporation, Crawford B and Co.

49-20—1127-20—Payne and Co, Kissondas Tribhowandas and another, Ratanji Dorabji, Mulla and M.

REFERENCE FROM THE BOMBAY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Ref 1-24—S C Ct 22720-22 and 22898-22—Little and Co, Dadabhay Framji Cama and others, Damodi Jamaluddin and another, Shaikh Ahmed Vazir Patanker.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

1662-23—Smethaw B and L, Peter Luis, Alimahomed Haji Jusab, Edgelow G W and Co.

FOR TRIAL ISSUE.

600-24—Kanga and Co, Popatlal Amarchand F Ruttonshaw and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4257-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The Word Auxiliary Insurance Corporation Ltd, Payne and Co.

4271-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The Northern Assurance Co Ltd and others, Payne and Co.

4282-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The British Indian General Insurance Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

4875-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Vallabhdas Mulji, Pranshanker Narbhashanker Ghellabhai and others, Pandia and Co, Mulla and M.

1899-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Madhawji Fulchand, vs Narandas Dharamsey and others, Mulla and M, Madhowji and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

S-C-Ct-1321-1954S-19—Mulla and M, Narandas Dharamsey, vs Umamed son of Narandas Nathu, Madhawji and Co.

2727-21—Diksit M and Co, Bhauji Hurji and Co, Narandas Kakubhai Matthraji and Co.

3243-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Meghji Jiwandas, vs Narandas Kakubhai, Dubash and Co.

1225-22—M B Chothia and Co, Shantilal Bhotambhai, vs Kakubhai Bhimji Purshotam and others, Bhaishanker K and G.

1254-24—Smetham B and L, Chawakuran Kelloth Kundhmed Kazi v Ahmed Vali Mahomed and ors, Shamrao M and H.

2546-21—Malvi M R and Co, Rai Bahadur Champalal Maneckam and ors v Parbhulal Ramprasad and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

2372-20—Malvi M R and Co, Harnandrai Fulchand v Nathuram Pyarilal and ors, Rustomji and G.

3474-21—Ramandal and H, Hanumanbux v Harmukhrai v Nathumal Morumal and anr, Amin and D.

2887-19—Daphtary F and D, Nanabhai Miyakhan v Amtoolaboo and ors, Amin and D.

1411-21—Mulla and M, Mumraj Rambhagat v Hiralal Govindram and ors, Dabholker and J.

4374-21—Mulla and M, Chhaganlal Bhicabhai v Salebhoy Surajalli Bhagat and ors, Payne and Co.

4375-21—Mulla and M, Vanmalidas Bhicabhai v Salebhoy Surafalli Bhagat and ors, Pandia and Co, Payne and Co.

2319-20—Khandwalla and Co, C Partapchand and Co v Phillips Phillips and Co, Smetham B and L.

3996-19—Bhaishanker K and G, Bhagirathibai v The Indian Peninsular Steam Navigation Co Ltd and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Manchershaw and N.

2184-23—Mulla and M, The Standard Allumunium and Brass Works Ltd, Beersandeo, Patell and E.

3744-23—Mulji T and Co, Dwarkadas Lalji v Karsondas Ramji, Mohile P and P.

3743-23—Mohile P and P, Karsondas Ramji v Dwarkadas Lalji, Mulji Th and Co.

1186-23—Malvi M R and Co, M M Shah and Co v The Motor Union Insurance Co Ltd and ors, Crawford B and Co.

1185-23—Malvi M R and Co, Chandulal Dalichand and Co v The Motor Union Insurance Co Ltd and ors, Crawford B and Co.

1836-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Raghvji Purshotam and others, Madhavdas Goculdas Pasta, Mulla and M.

1705-24—Patell and E, Meherji Ruttonji Adenwalla Abdulla Jiwanji Patni, Payne and Co.

1785-20—Mulla and M, Padamsy Ratansy and another, Somchand Parbhudas, Amin and D.

1567-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Gulamhusein Ratansi Nanji, Abdullabhai Lalji and others, Tyabji D and Co.

ANDHRA AND THE PACT.

FACTS ABOUT TENALI MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, NOV. 26.

I am not a little surprised to see in your issue of the 20th instant a letter of Sir. V. Ramadas of Madras contradicting my statement that Andhra is against the pact and that the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee rejected the consideration of the pact. He also gathered support from the election of some Swarajists to the A. I. C. C. which according to him indicates opinion in favour of unity. As a correspondent, I feel it my duty to place a somewhat detailed account of the Tenali meeting of the Provincial Committee, so that the readers may judge for themselves the truth of the whole matter.

As to the pact, Sjt. Bh. Satyanarayana of Rajahmundry put before the house a resolution urging support to the same, when Mr. A. Rameshwararao of Bezwada rose and said in a feeling manner that despite the fact that ultimately we should follow the lead of the Mahatma, he could not but express his sorrow at the suspension of Non-cooperation, which, he opined, was due entirely to the Swarajya Party's pressure. This was of course repudiated by the Swarajists. At this stage, some members said that the resolution should not be discussed and the matter being put to vote only eight votes for the discussion of the resolution while an overwhelming majority voted against it.

As to the election of Swarajists to the A. I. C. C. a few lines are necessary. At the outset, Mr. V. Ramadas and his Swarajist friends of Madras requested the house to set apart a few seats for their party. It was stoutly oppressed by Andrarama Gopala-Krishnaiah and others, while Mr. P. H. Gupta, who said, he was more a Swarajist then a member of any other party deprecated the idea of the Swarajists' request of this kind. Mr. G. Ranjit Naidu, a Swarajist of Madras and the President Venkatappaih then appealed to the House to keep in view the Swrajists' request in the elections.

The next annual session of Sri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal will be held in Calcutta on Saturday, the 13th of December, 1924, at 4 p.m. and the following day at 12 noon, corresponding to the 28th and 29th of Agrahayan, 1331 B. S. The Adhiveshan will be held at the spacious courtyard of the residence of Babu Siddeshwar Ghosh, 47, Pathuriaghatta Street, which is situated at a central part of Calcutta. The Hon'ble Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Durbhanga has kindly consented to preside over the present session.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE ONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT'S CLOSING REMARKS.

The Thirteenth Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference met again on Monday in the University Convocation Hall at 11 a.m. Mr. G. K. Devdhar presided in the absence of the Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlvi.

The Conference went through a heavy agenda with twenty-five resolutions, of which the one moved by Prof. Kaji calling for the organisation of Consumers' Societies and the appointment of a Deputy Registrar evoked a good deal of discussion. The Hon. Mr. Dehlavi graced the Conference by his presence when it assembled after lunch.

Professor Kaji's resolution as finally adopted runs thus:—

"This Conference is strongly of opinion that earnest efforts should be made to organise Consumers' Societies in the Presidency on sound lines. In the first instance the Conference recommends to Government the appointment of a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies for non-credit work on the definite understanding that all charges of and incidental to this appointment should be borne exclusively by Government, and the appointment of Special Honorary Organizers for selected areas in the first instance, and urges the Central Co-operative Institute to carry on an intensive educative propaganda, to impart training and undertake, whenever necessary, pioneering of new types of societies."

Of the other resolutions adopted, one recommended that as a measure of famine relief, Government might be pleased to arrange for the provision of funds at rates of interest not higher than three per cent. to co-operative societies in famine zones to enable them to finance members for current agricultural needs and agricultural improvements likely to give early returns, such loans being repayable in a period not less than three years and not more than ten.

Other resolutions relating to the construction of protective irrigation works in famine areas, the provision of facilities for well-digging, etc., and the development of secondary occupations in dealing with the problem of famine areas, were also passed. The Conference further suggested the granting of total or partial remission of certain Takavi advances in famine-stricken areas.

One resolution expressed the Conference's opinion that the time had now arrived to start a life assurance society or societies and mutual benefit funds on co-operative basis and appointed a Committee to formulate a practical working scheme for such societies.

MR. DEHLAVI'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. Dehlavi in his closing remarks thanked the Conference for giving him an opportunity of being in direct touch with them and congratulated the delegates on the keen interest they took in the movement. He observed that as a Minister his position would be happy or unhappy as they made it. He was a sort of connecting link between the Government and the people. He was more theirs than Government's. He was theirs in Government to further the people's aspirations as far as it lay in the pale of practical politics.

Continuing Mr. Dehlavi said he was sorry to notice the tendency to attack the Government rightly or wrongly. He pointed out that the movement owed much to the Government. Mr. Dehlavi also urged that they must proceed with de-officialisation cautiously, because the movement was in the initial stages.

Coming to the Co-operative Bill, Mr. Dehlavi advised the hearers to show a spirit of confidence in the Minister and his officials so that their hands might be strengthened to carry out the scheme they had in view. Their demands must be reasonable and moderate and they should ask for such things as they as practical administrators would give if they were in the Minister's position.

The Hon. Mr. Dehlavi concluded his speech by once again thanking them for asking him to preside.

Mr. G. K. Devdhar proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman which was carried with acclamation.

The next session of the Co-operative Conference will take place at Dharwar.

AMRITSAR MUNICIPALITY.

NO ADDRESS TO MAHATMAJI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 2.

At a meeting of the local municipality held last night the committee rejected by five votes to eleven a resolution moved by Lala Sarbdial that the municipality should present an address to Mr. Gandhi during his forthcoming visit to Amritsar. In the course of the discussion that lasted for more than an hour, Non-Co-operation and Civil Disobedience were strongly denounced by those who opposed the resolution.

It is understood that a public meeting is being held this evening, to protest against the decision of the committee.

OLYMPIC SPORTS AT YEOTMAL.

C. P. and Berar Provincial Sports and athletic sports will be held at Yeotmal from the 10th to 13th January 1925. The sports are open to all young men in C. P. and Berar.

Olympic Sports—10 mile run, 3 mile run, High jump Long jump Shot put (16lbs) etc.

Other sports:—Tug of War, Malkhamb, Pole jump, 20 mile cycle race, Horizental bar Parallel bar Wrestling Rope climbing, etc.

Sports for boys under 16:—100 yards running, Wrestling feats, Khoko Malkham etc. in all there 46 items.

Wrestling for professionals—Prizes to the winners of 3 best pairs—Grades to be decided by the sports committee. 1st grade Rs. 100, 2nd grade Rs. 50, 3rd grade Rs. 25. Admission fee As four for single entry, Rs. 2 for teams from Gymnasiums, Schools etc., Rs. 10 for any member of candidates and items. Entry must reach the Secretary Olympic Sports, Yeotmal by 5 p.m. 5th January 1925.

Further information and entry forms etc. may be had from Dr. S. K. Kane, Secretary, Olympic Sports Controller Hanuman Akhada, Yeotmal.

COMMERCIAL.

BRITISH MARKETS.

MANCHESTER PIECEGOODS AND YARN.

Manchester, November 12.—The quietness which was perceptible in trade with India at the time of our last issue has become so intensified that it is now the keynote of the market, says the "Manchester Guardian Commercial" (Nov. 13.) Business has not died away entirely, but there is so little of it that manufacturers are beginning to look round. Activity in other quarters seldom compensates for the lack of Indian trade, and when that lack coincides with an almost total suspension of purchases for China the Far Eastern gap is not easily filled. A moderate business in staple shirtings and also in light goods is done spasmodically, for India continues to inquire for large quantities—larger, in fact, than have been booked in the first three months of the season, when there was a welcome recovery in the Indian demand. It is noticeable, however, that when orders reach the manufacturer's books that are sadly diminished in size, the trade of the week being a trickle of small things. Indian dealers have all along been anxious about the trend of cloth prices in Manchester, and this nervousness has now spread till it resolves itself into a stern tussle between supply and demand.

Other markets do not participate so actively in this struggle. China is still under a cloud, but auctions are now proceeding in Shanghai, and even if quotations there show a weak tendency the volume of clearances is distinctly improving. Egypt and the Near East, particularly Constantinople, have been one of the bright spots of the week, but even there a certain slowness of response is now becoming visible. South America also provides a large and varied market which puts up a good show of activity, in spite of much hesitation about prices. Exchange rates in that quarter of the globe continue very favourable to business with Lancashire, and bankers are able to report a readiness to retire documents which can only be explained by the fear of a reaction in rates. Trade with the United States, on the other hand, and with India and China, is severely handicapped by the strength of sterling and the weakness of silver. A fair business continues in the home and colonial section and also with the Continent, though here again the fantastic fluctuations of the Egyptian cotton market provide an obstacle which is only surmounted by those buyers who come to the conclusion that Sakellaridis is scarce after all and likely to become dear.

The yarn market has been moderately active, and the increase in the production of American counts, which commenced officially on November 3, brought no sudden influx of supplies and no visible weakness in spinners' margins. It seems likely that sales still keep pace with output, and the scarcity of weft still persists in varying stages of acuteness. The turnover in the Egyptian section is naturally affected by the instability of the raw material, near-month futures rising some 190 points on Friday and falling quite as rapidly on Monday.

The problem of cloth prices is a difficult one to decide. Fortunately manufacturers are well placed for the time being, and do not need to succumb to the low offers now circulating in the market. It is to the spinner, however, that the eyes of the bargain hunter are turned, and distant customers of Lancashire have been quite unwilling to comprehend the yarn situation in this country. After several years of bad education with yarn selling at below cost, the production of yarn at a profit is now treated as a grievance. One loophole there remains for concessions, and that is the narrow difference between overhead costs at half or two-thirds time and overhead costs spread over a full working week. This difference may average out at about 1d. per pound, and the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners has now taken a step which may lead to its removal. Ballot papers will be distributed this week to spinners of American cotton calling on them to decide whether a return to fulltime working shall take place at the end of the month, and recommending them to vote for an extension of 74 working hours, an extension which entails short time for one full working day of each week.

There is a diversity of opinion as to the probable results of the ballot, but it seems likely that the suggestion of the Federation will at least be voted for. The advisability of this step is another matter. A month ago, when trade was rather active, a larger and cheaper supply of yarn would have been a considerable encouragement to business. The situation is now different, the recovery of trade having been stifled by the shortage of yarn or cotton or both. The capacity of the market to absorb a larger quantity of yarn is therefore problematical, and it is still doubtful to what degree the weaving industry is handicapped by the shortage of labour.

JUTE.

Dundee, November 12.—Nothing has happened during the week to shake the confidence of any branch of the trade. The fall in the price of Daisee jute calls for notice, but it is a fall which has not been paralleled in other directions. Indeed jute prices as a whole stand higher than they did last week. By the end of the week the new crop will be arriving in bulk, and the position should then be much better defined.

Among the factors making for the good of the market are the brisker inquiry coming from America, no doubt consequent upon the termination of the Presidential election, the buying of tarpaulin by the Plate and the Scandinavian demand for hessians.

Yarns remain firm, with prices unchanged. In the cloth market heavies are well established, and a factor here has been the increased home trade. Early delivery is much sought after, and increased prices are being paid where it is possible. Floorcloth has improved its position and is dearer.

Prices:—Raw jute, First mark actuals, November-December, £16; groups, £14; Red SCC, £13. 5s.; Daisee 2, £12. 10sd; nightnings, £13. 5s.; Tossa 2, £14. Yarns: 3lb. cops, 6.50 (4s. 4d.); spools, 6.63 (4s. 5d.); sacking chains, 6.63 (6 5/8d.); hessian chains, 7; 3 ply 8lb. twist, 6.75 (6¾d.) and 6.88 (6 7/8d.) Chested hessians: 10 por. 10oz. 40in., 5.25 (5¼d.); 9oz. 40in., 4.75 (4¾d.), 8oz. 40in., 4.31 (4 5/16d.); floorcloth, 9½ oz. 76in., 10.

COAL.

Cardiff, November 12.—Although the coal market is in a steady condition and concessions on quoted prices are becoming more the exception than the rule, material improvement in the general position is still absent. Inquiries are more numerous, but business shows little tendency to expand to a degree which will encourage collieries to demand higher prices. There is a distinct indifference on the part of speculative contractors to look up over 1925.

A development which has encouraged hope of improvement is the reopening this week of a few mines which have been closed for several weeks. No further closings down are reported. France is buying a shade better than of late and inquiries are coming more freely from the coaling depots and South America. With the smaller Continental countries and Italy business remains slow, and the relatively higher Welsh prices, compared with North-country prices, is an adverse factor.

Best Admiralty large is fairly well engaged and fully steady at 27s.—27s. 6d., with seconds in heavy supply, but maintained at 25s. 6d.—26s. d. Best dry large, after prolonged firmness, has eased off slightly and now offers at a maximum of 27s., with ordinary brands plentiful and easy at 24s.—25s. Monmouthshire collieries find a modest business offering, but cannot move prices from 24s. black veins, 23s. 6d. Western Valleys, and 22s.—23s. Eastern Valleys.

Best steam smalls are the firm feature of the market. Supplies are scarce and the small offerings are readily absorbed at 16s.—17s., with good bunkers firm at 15s.—16s. Cargo brands remain adequate at former prices, 13s.—13s. 6d. Coke remains slow and weak at 25s.—27s. 6d., while patent fuel inquiries are few and prices nominal at 25s. 6d.—26s. 6d.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 11/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/8.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 619.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 679.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 669.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 111.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 106.

HNGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 160½.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 221.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 287.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.65-1/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 84.55.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.00.
London—Brussels Frcs. 292.40.
London—Rome Liras 107.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.
Market closed steady with sellers for ready T T. on London at 1s. 6-1/32d.

London, Dec. 2.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 1/16 steady.
Bar Gold 77. 9. 8. quiet
Bar Silver Spot 33 3/8 quiet

London, Dec. 2.

Rentes 3 per cent 50 1/2.
Bar Silver (Spot) 33 3/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 33 1/2.
Closing Tone of Silver—: Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 2 1/2.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay Dec. 3.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/6 1/16
Bank Demand	1/6 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 3/8
Fcs. Demand	..
American Dollars	287
Hongkong Dollars	160 1/2
Shanghai	221
Japan	110 1/2
ngSiapore	157

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

Stockholm	17.25
Christiania	31.31
Amsterdam	11.50
Switzerland	24.05
Belgaum yesterday's	93.33

London, Dec. 2.

Exchange on London in Paris 8470
Exchange on London in Germany 19,512,000,000,000
Exchange on London in Italy 10687

New York, Dec. 2.

Demand Bills 46475

READY AND FORWARD.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Bank's selling T T Ready 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying T T Ready 3/32.
Bank's selling T T Jan. 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/8.
Bank's selling T T Febry. 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying T T Febry 1/6 3/32.
Bank's selling T T March 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying T T March 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling T T April 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying T T April 1/6.
Bank's selling T T May 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying T T May 1/5 15/16.

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec. 2.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 5/8.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Three Months 3-15/16 per cent.
Six Months 4-5/16 per cent
Ban kof England rate 4 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 2 per cent. Nominal.
One month 2 per cent.
Three Months 4 per cent.
Six months 5 to 5½ per cent.
Tone of money market—Short money easy.
Long money steady.
Imperial Bank of rate 6 per cent.

STOCKS., ETC.

London, Dec. 2.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 5/16—1/16.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £98 1/8 —1/4
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 3/8 no change.
Conversion Loan £79 1/2 plus 1/16
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £103 1/4 no change.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £116 no change.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 58 ex dyd —3/8.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 nominal no change.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 66 3/4 ex —1/2
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 57 3/4 Dividend —3/8.

BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/7.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/4
Bar gold ready, Rs. 22/4/6.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 22/4/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 22/4/2.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Dec. 3.

After the recent decline Reuter reported to-day 27 to 29 points higher in New York futures. The market advanced on short covering and scattered buying. Liverpool has been reported 3 to 13 points down. The market eased on hedge selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 2nd instant as under:—

"Resistance impressing. Trade support quite prominent."

Messrs. Breul and Co have received the following cable D/ 2nd instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market feels influence of expanding crop ideas and expectation heavy ginning figures next report. Crop 13,500,000 bales excluding linters looks likely to us; expect sagging markets until turn of year; don't recommend short sales present basis but rather wait opportunity and buy new crop on breaks."

In consequence of a moderate advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 465 i.e. Rs. 2 higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Bazar operators and Commission Houses were sellers and the prices declined to Rs. 462. On buying by brokers and Shroffs the market improved to Rs. 464 and closed at the same rate at 3 p.m.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 445 and gave way to Rs. 442 on Commission Houses selling, but again recovered to Rs. 445 on Shroffs and one Japanese house buying. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 440 and going down to Rs. 437 closed steady at Rs. 440 on general buying. F. G. Bengal December/January and March were nominally quoted Rs. 394 and Rs. 392½ respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was dull yesterday and the inuiry was nominal.

To-day nothing was tendered against Oomra and Bengal.

The Sewri market is closed to-day.

MARWARI BAZAR—CLOSING QUOTATIONS, at 3 P.M.

Bombay, December 3.

Fully Good Broach April/May	..	464
„ „ Bengal Dec./Jan.	..	394
„ „ Beugal March	..	392 1/2
Fine Oomra .. Dec./Jan.	..	445
„ „ .. March	..	440

Bar silve rready, Rs. 75/1.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 75/1.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 74 15.

London, Dec. 2.

Bar gold ready, s. 89-8.
Silver ready, d. 33-6.
Silver forward, d. 33-8.

TONE OF SILVER—

Dull-India bought for immediate shipment. Market closed with buyers satisfied but sellers not pressing.

GOLD.

Bombay, December 3.

Ready:—22-4-6

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Magsar	22-5-3		22-4-0	22-4-0
Posh	22-6-0		22-4-6	22-4-6

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 0—3—0
Posh 0—8—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, December 3.

Ready:—75-0-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Magsar	75-6-0		74-15-0	75-0-0
Posh	75-3-0		74-13-0	74-14-0

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 0—12—0
Posh 1—10—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 65/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 84/8.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 93/6.
5 per cent. Loan due 1933, Rs. 97.
5 per cent. Loan due 1945-55, Rs. 97/8.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925, Rs. 102/8.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1928, Rs. 103/6.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1927, Rs. 100/10.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/2.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932, Rs. 103/2.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 106/8.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 99.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974, Rs. 74/8.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49, Rs 95.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 7974, Rs. 73/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Market closed quiet. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1410, India 73/4, Central 22/14 and Eastern 76.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 417/8, Bombay Cotton 535, Bombay Dyeing 867/8, Bradbury 500, Century 420; Cent. India 518/12, Colaba Land 152/8 Coorla 157/8xd., Crescent 228/12, Currim 215, Dawn 625, Edw. Sassoon 185, Fazulbhoy 855, Finlay 765, Globe 60, Gokak 101/4, Ind. Bleaching 225 Ind. Malwa 410, Kastoorchand 150, Khatao 187/8, Kohinoor 1200, Luxmi Cotton 4650, Madhowji 358/12, Mathuradas 230; M. Petit 2650 Meyer Sassoon 125, New Great 435, New City 295, Pabani 352/8, Pearl-542/12, Phoenix 555 Simplex 346/4, Swan 1025; Swadesh 612/8, Tata Mill 180 and Vishnu Cotton 1650.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 186/4 Bombay Burma 311/4, B. Burma New I. 71/4, Bt., Burma Pet. 5/8, Bombay Tramway 87/8, Bombay Steam 60; Bundi Cement 8¾, Kalmi Ord. 60, Ratni Ddd. 150, New India Insur. 12/4 Shivrajpur 46 Tata Iron Ord. 11/8, Tata Iron Defd. 38/2, Tata Hydro 715 and Scindia Steam 7/2.

London, Dec. 2.

Hongkong Bank £138
Chartered Bank £20 7/8
National Bank £47
P and O. Bank £10 3/4
Eastern Bank £6 1/8

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Bombay, 3rd December 1924.
New York Market 2nd Dec. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
22.63	Dec.			22.90	+27
22.76	Jan.	22.70—06	22.94+18	23.05	+29
23.17	Mar.		23.35+18	23.44	+27
23.50	May			23.78	+28
23.55	Jul.			23.83	+28
22.52	Oct.			Mutilated.	

New York spot on 1st Dec., 23.15 —60
New Orleans .. .. 23.00 —60

Telegraphic market advices:—Narrow steady market. January highest 23.07 (at the close), lowest 22.70 (at the opening) range .37 points.

Liverpool, Market 2nd Dec. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.91	Jan.	12.81—10	12.80—11	12.78	—13
12.97	Mar.	12.85—12	12.85—12	12.85	—12
13.01	May			12.91	—10
12.95	Jul.			12.87	—08
12.53	Oct.			12.50	—03
	Egyptian				
23.47	Jan.			23.60	+13

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 350,000.

(2) Market steadied by large trade fixing call sales and improved New York market. Shorts covering.

American cross rate 4.64 1/2.

(3) We cabled New York: "Do you think decline has gone far enough? What is your opinion of the market?" They replied: "Although decline may proceed somewhat further, we do not advise following. Advise buying now and on any further decline."

Liverpool, Dec. 2.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

January	12.78	—.13
March	12.85	—.12
May	12.91	—.10
July	12.87	—.08

COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 2.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 100 Bales.
Mid. Americans Spot.—Universal Standard 13.04 quiet.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 25.75
New York 11 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	23.39
May	23.71
July	23.76

New York Noon Call.—

March	23.34
May	23.68
July	23.75

New Orleans 10 a.m

January	23.14
May	23.44

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 2.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

January	12.78	—.13
February	12.80	—.12
March	12.84	—.13
May	12.89	—.12
July	12.85	—.10
October	12.46	—.07
Egyptians:—		
March	22.10	—.22
May	21.35	—.17

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 2.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

December	12.71	—.15
January	12.78	—.13
February	12.79	—.13
March	12.85	—.12
April	12.85	—.12
May	12.81	—.20
June	12.87	.10
July	12.87	—.08
August	12.76	—.05
September	12.66	—.05
October	12.59	—.03
November	12.41	—.02
December	12.37	—.01

Tone:—Quiet but steady

INDIAN COTTON.—SPOTS.

Liverpool, Dec. 2.

SCINDE.—	
Good	11.45
Fully Good	11.85
Fine	12.25
BENGAL.—	
Good	11.55
Fully Good	11.95
Fine	12.35
OMRA.—	
Good	11.60
Fully Good	12.10
Fine	12.60
BROACH.—	
Good.	11.85
Fully Good	12.25
Fine	12.65

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Dec. 2.

December	24.60 plus .13
January	23.60 .. .13
February	23.10 .. .18
March	22.50 .. .18
April	22.15 .. .23
May	21.75 .. .23
June	21.45 .. .25
July	21.10 .. .25
August	20.90 .. .25
September	20.65 .. .25
October	20.90 .. .25
November	19.00 no change.

Tone Manchester Cloth Market—Increas cloth demand.
Tone:—of Yarns—in favor of buyers

AMERICAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, 2.

Futures at New York:—	
January	23.05 plus .28
March	23.45 .. .28
May	23.78 .. .28
July	23.83 .. .28

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Dec. 2.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	97,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	31,000
Day's Exports to Continent	13,000

FUTURES AT NEW YORK.—

January	23.05 plus .39
March	23.45 .. .28
May	23.78 .. .28
July	23.83 .. .28
Spot Cotton at New York	23.40 .. .25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.25 .. .25

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS.—

March	23.30 plus .23
May	23.54 .. .25

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 22 1/4
Silver Foreign mined 69 1/4

WHEAT.

London, Dec. 2.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. Jan./Feb. nominal 62.
Rozario Santa Fe—63 1/2 lbs. Jan./Feb. sellers 62/6.
Tone:—Weak and lower owing to unexpected American decline.
Australian Jan./Feb. sellers 64/6.
Choice White Karachi Dec./Jan. sellers 61/9
Soft Red Karachi nominal.
Tone:—Weak and lower owing to unexpected American decline.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, December, 3.
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	52 0 0	7 13 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	54 0 0	8 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	11 12 0	12 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 10 0	12 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13 4 0	13 11 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13 0 0	13 7 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	75 0 0	15 10 0
Teelseed White 85-15 ..	72 0 0	0 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	70 0 0	0 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	65 0 0	0 0 0
Teelseed, Black	13 12 0	14 6 0
Poppyseed, White ..	71 0 0	0 0 0
Groundnuts	9 0 0	9 8 0
Mowraseed	36 0 0	5 5 0
Castorseed	75 0 0	15 4 0
Cotton Seeds Ready ..		
Delivery	..	5 11 0
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May ..	.. 7 5 9	
Linseed, May ..	.. 13 9 3	
Groundnuts J/F ..	.. 68 3 0	
Cotton Seed D/J	.. 5 10 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85/15 D/J	15 11 0	
Cotton Seed M/M	.. 5 9 0	

METALS

London, Dec. 2.

English best Selected Copper £68 1/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £64 5/16
Copper Braziers £85.
Yellow Metal £7 7/8.
Hard Spelter £28.5/8 nominal
Corrugated Sheets £17 5/8.
Tin Block £261 7/8.

BRASS.

Bombay, December 2

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	60 0 0
Do	1	60 0 0
Do	1 1/4	60 0 0
Do	1 1/2	60 0 0
Do	1 3/4	60 0 0
Do	2	60 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, December 3.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	3/4	64 12 0
Copper	1	64 12 0
Copper	1 1/4	64 12 0
Copper American	1 1/2	65 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	65 0 0
Copper	2	65 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		66 0 0
Lead, Country		25 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4		57 8 0
„ „ to 1		58 0 0
„ „ 1 1/4 to 1½, 1 3/4 to 2		58 0 0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		64 12 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		65 0 0

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, December, 3.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ex-divi.	417-8	417-8	
Bombay Cotton	535	535	
Bombay Dyeing	867-8-76-4	66 4-867-8	
Century..	429 27-8	420	
Nagpur ex-divi.	517-8 22-8	518-12	
Odaba	152-8-53-12	162-8	
Crescent ex divi.	230-27-8	227-8	
Indore ex-divi.	410-11-4	410	
Kohinoor	1185	1185	
New Great	400 2-8	393 12-395	
Pearl ex divi.	550-52 8	543-12	
Phoenix	555	555	
Bharucha	103-12	102-8	
Simplex	246-4-50	246-4	
Swan ex-divi.	1025	1025	
Swadesh ex-divi.	695-7-8	682-8	
Pabni	352 8	352-8	
Fazal	862-8-66-4	855	
Mathuradas	230	230	
Tata Mill	180	182-8	
Globe	60	60	
Mysore	116-4	116-4	
Madhavji	365-62-4-66-4	55-358-12	
Finlay ex-divi.	765	765	
Gokak ex-divi	101-4	101-4	
Edward Sassoon	185	185	
Meyer Sassoon	125	125	
Alcock	186-4	186-4	
Bombay Burma Old ..	313-12	311-4	
Bombay Elec. Tram ex-divi.	86 14	87 8	
Bombay Steamer Ordy ..	62-8	62-8	
Bundi Cement	9	8-14	
Central P. Mining	26	26	
Indian Cement	35	35	
Tata Steel Ordy.	11-4	11-8	
Tata Steel Defd.	36-4-37-8	38-2	

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 3.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 15 0
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1 0 0
Currimbhai ..	No. 12 1/2	0 14 0
Elphinstone ..	No. 12 1/2	0 14 6
David	No. 10 1/2	0 13 3
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 13 9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 13 6
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0 13 6
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 12 0
Light-house.. ..	No. 6 1/2	0 11 9
Japan	No. 40—1	1 8 0
„	No. 42—2	1 9 6
„	No. 20	1 2 0
.. ..	No. 32	1 5 6

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, 3rd Dec. 1924, 5 p.m.

Ready Prices remained unchanged with moderate purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 1600 bags, showing a moderate record of offtake.

Our Forward Market has eased, evidencing a drop of 3 to 4d. in Java Forward positions. Mauritous Crystal Sugar Prices also record a drop of 4d. in Nov-Decr. and of one Pence in Jan-Feb-March Shipment.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/14 per cwt.
Shipment Nov-Decr. Sh. 20/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March Sh 20/11 per cwt. F.B.H.

Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov.-Dec. Sh. 19/4 per cwt. F. B. H. (Nominal)

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov-Dec. Sh. 20/1 per cwt. F.B.H.

Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/4 per cwt.
Shipment Nov.-Dec. Sh. 19/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March Sh. 20 per cwt. F. B. H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Dec. 2.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Dec. sellers 27/9.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./March sellers 21/9.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June/July sellers 18/7½
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay June/July sellers 18/9½
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi June/July sellers 18/9½
Tone:—Steady—not much doing.
1st Cuban Sugar Feb./March 15/9.

RAPESEED.

London, Dec. 2.

Ferozepore Real Bold Nov/Dec nominal £23.
Toria New Crop sellers for Jan./Feb. shipment £21 1/2.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Bombay Bold 4 per cent. December shipment to Italy at £23 and in Linseed La Plata Argentine for Jan. Feb. shipment to Hull at £24 1/8 In cottonseed Egyptian Sakellaridis for December shipment to Hull at £12 7/8 in Castor oil, Arsts at 73 per cwt.

RUBBER

London, Dec. 3.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Jan./Feb. 17 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Dec. 18.
Tone—Rather firmer—moderate trade.

BARLEY.

London, Dec. 2.

Karachi Barley Dec./Jan. sellers 48/6

(For other Commercial see page 10)

HINDUS WIN BY 60 RUNS.

EUROPEANS' SPLENDID RECOVERY.

HOSIE'S GREAT INNINGS.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

HINDUS	—1st	Innings ..	..	..	..	..438
,,	2nd	,, (for 4	Wickets.)	(Declared.)	..	..152
PRESIDENCY—1st		,, ..	..	..	..	..378
,,	2nd	,, (for 3	Wickets.)	..	..	.. 59

The first match of the Quadrangular contests between the Hindus and Europeans ended in a victory for the Hindus by 60 runs on one inning results. On their first day's play the Hindu batsmen put up a creditable performance scoring 409 runs for 5 wickets but the next day they suffered badly at the hands of the opposing attack and made 38 for the other 5 wickets. The Europeans with 8 first class bats had every hope of attaining the total of 438 especially against the bowling of Ramjee or Shivram. The Hindu attack was not so bad as it had looked on paper all along and it cost only 44 runs for three good bats. If it had not been for Hosie's fine contribution of two centuries, the Hindus might have laughed at the Europeans and offered them a "follow-on." The Hampshire man would not budge from the wickets for over 5 hours in which period he changed the whole complexion of the game and hopes ran high among the supporters of the Europeans. When the sixth wicket came down with 146 on the board a "follow on" looked inevitable for the best of eight men except Hosie and Rogers had been dismissed. The latter who had distinguished himself as a brilliant out-field also made his mark as a forceful bat and understood the Hindu attack very soon. The second day ended with 239 for 6 wickets.

When Hosie and Rogers resumed batting on Wednesday, the huge crowd regarded the formidable pair with apprehension. 73 runs were added before Naidu had the privilege and satisfaction of having broken the partnership that might have been the unmaking of his side. With the loss of Rogers at 312 there remained little hope of victory. Hosie, nevertheless summoned all his courage and tact and kept baffling the Hindu bowler for nearly two hours more. Following the example of Frank Tarrant Hosie played the bowling all the while sneaking singles in the fifth or sixth ball since the fall of the eighth wicket at 220. Of the 66 runs that were made since the seventh man Rogers went back at 312 Hosie was responsible for 64. That alone was sufficient proof of his tactful game. Pocock was not very pleased with Hosie's methods and felt indignant at having to go back without a single run after 20 minutes at the wicket but Hosie was doing the only thing that had a faint probability of saving the situation. In addition to his good work behind the wicket Johnson proved an excellent "stayer" while Hosie did the scoring. Things shaped themselves, exactly as that batsman desired and when occasionally there was a hit Johnson played up and stood his ground well. For the 47 minutes that he remaind there all he had to do was to play one or two deliveries occasionally. When Hosie missed a whole over from Shivram, Johnson evoked cheers by drawing Ramji to leg for asingle. Some say Johnson has not made many runs his highest being 4 but he did more service by not making anything in 46 minutes than by scoring one in the 47th.

A RECORD SCORE.

Hosie's 200 is the highest individual score in the history of Quadrangular Cricket and will remain so for many years. The next best performances were put up by Rhodes in 1921 when he made 186, and 158 in two innings.

The European tail "wagged and wagged" till it could wag no more and just before lunch the whole side was out for 378. A word of praise is due to Naidu. Besides his sparkling 135 in the first innings he has the best bowling average, having captured 3 wickets for 19 runs in 13 overs 3 of which were maiden. Getting Rogers l.b.w. and terminating Hosie's prolific score with a smart catch at slips were also among the useful services that he rendered his side.

The Hindus after all had only 60 runs to the good when they came out after lunch but circumstances seemed safe enough. It was next to impossible to complete an inning a side in 3 hours and the Hindus had no intention of retiring before tea-time by which time Vithal hoped to add at least another century to the lead.

The Hindus came out only to hit hard and make some runs that would put them beyond the reach of Travers and his colleagues. They lost 4 wickets by tea-time for 152 and declared their innings closed though it left very little for the Europeans to go on with. 212 runs to make and less than an hour to do it in was hardly a cheerful prospect. Travers came out himself but the Hindus were not taking any chances. Vithal manned the outfields well and singles came where fours and sixes were required. The loss of 3 wickets took the Europeans to 59 and the Hindus were declared winners on first inning result.

THIRD DAY'S PLAY.

The wicket was not so smooth on the third day of the Hindu-European match when the unbeaten batsmen, Hosie (112) and Lieut. Rogers, resumed the European innings at 10-35. The turf at the far end was worn and the ball kept rising. In the first over of the day from the Policet Court end Rogers hit Ramji to the square-leg boundary sending 50 for himself and 240 for his side. The batsmen were in a run getting vein. Rogers hit Shivram for four and singles were coming freely. 250 was registered after 7 minutes' play. Shivram's no-ball was sent for 4 behind the wicket by Hosie, this being his third boundary off a no-ball. Rogers was piling up four from both Hindu bowlers, his square leg's hits being very successful. While Hosie remained at 120, Rogers has scored 68 getting an excellent boundary behind the wicket from Ramji with a pretty glance. In 20 minutes, 30 runs had been added to the previous day's total of 239 when Joshi replaced Ramji. The change had no effect whatsoever for Hosie and Rogers punished him equally and scored off every ball. Since the start Hosie had added 21 and Rogers 27 in half an hour. Rogers crossed the "follow-on" limit with a two off Shivram. Scoring was brisk at this stage and the third century came at 11-10 a.m. which meant an addition of 61 runs in just 35 minutes. Rogers was scoring almost twice as fast at his partner having made 39 to Hosie's 24.

SPLENDID PAIR SEPARATED.

At 304, Naidu was given a chance at bowling in Joshi's place, and cost five runs in his first over. Ramji took over from Shivram. Naidu had the satisfaction of breaking the most settled and formidable European partnership which meant so much to the Hindus. While Rogers wanted only 7 more for his century Naidu had him leg-before-wicket. The seventh wicket stand had realised 166 runs in 1 hour and 42 minutes in which period Rogers had put up his 93 including 13 fours. (312—7—93.)

Lloyd was a short story for after a single run by him Naidu sent his bails flying. (320—8—1.)

HOSIE'S TACTFUL GAME.

Pocock was the tenth man in. Hosie wanted to play the bowling every time and succeeded almost on every occasion. Hosie's 150 was put up 15 minutes before noon. He tried to lift Ramji to the pavilion screen, but the ball glanced off and went to the boundary behind the wicket instead. Singles were not wanted for Hosie was more fit to be relied than Pocock who had no chance of scoring a single run though he had spent over 20 minutes at the wicket when Naidu bent his middle stump. (336—9—0.)

Hosie who had reached 160 now was joined by Johnson. After hitting Ramji for four he snicked a single in the last ball and faced Naidu. He ran for a single in the fifth ball and got four off Ramji sending up 170 for himself. A run in the last ball was again secured. 350 went at 12-10 when Hosie reached half the total with four to leg. Naidu was sent to the boundary again and Hosie ran for a single. Things shaped exactly as the Europeans wished Johnson hardly played more than two balls every alternate over while Hosie ran for ones in the fifth or last ball sending fours in between. Godambe relieved Ramji but to no purpose. Johnson was giving his colleague a splendid stand playing Naidu most cautiously. 370 went up 12-25 p.m. when Hosie wanted only a single to complete his second century.

HOSIE MAKES 200.

After spending half an hour at the wicket Johnson actually played five balls in two consecutive overs, without having made a single run. A single off Naidu made Hosie 200 amidst prolonged cheers. At 376 Ramji and Shivram relieved Godambe and Naidu respectively.

JOHNSON'S FIRST RUN IN 47 MINUTES.

Johnson proved extremely useful and did all that was expected of him. His first run came after 47 minutes when he drew Ramji to leg. Hosie's great innings came to an end in the last ball of the same over when Naidu brought off a splendid catch at slips. (378—10—200.)

Hosie's cricket was faultless and without a single chance. To make his two centuries it took him 5 hours and 17 minutes. He hit 21 fours and had a five to his credit out of 200. His boundary strokes were delightful to watch and his manoeuvring for last ball runs created great excitement all round and called for loud applause. He had certainly played the most splendid inning of the match and deserves great credit for his performance. After the loss of 6 wicket's for 146 runs a total of 378 for an innings must be considered a great finish seeing that the best of the European run-getting bats were already dismissed. The European innings closed at 12-45 with 378 runs.

HINDUS' SECOND INNINGS.

The Hindus opened their second innings with a lead of 60 runs at 5 minutes after 2 p.m., with Jai and Dongre, the former facing Lloyd at the Police Court end. Dongre sent a no-ball to the pavilion Wodehouse took the second over and Dongre drew him to leg for two, Lloyd again gave a no-ball in his second over when Jai hit his first ball to square-leg for four. The first ten went up after as many minutes' play. Dongre drove Wodehouse for four and Jai had a good time getting 2 fours, a couple and a 3 off Lloyd who was penalised for two "no-balls" in the same over. Wodehouse, however, bowled in with him with the first ball. (32—1—19.)

Godambe came next and played the rest of the over. Pocock replaced Lloyd. Johnson was not doing so well behind the wicket giving away two fours in one over. Dongre obtained three of Wodehouse and glanced Pocock to the leg-boundary. 50 was signalled after 40 minutes' play. Seven runs later Wodehouse caught him from his delivery. (57—2—22.)

Vithal coming next played 5 balls from Wodehouse without any runs. Godambe added slowly to his score getting up 20. An hour's play brought 70 runs when Vithal who was only 3 was dropped by the Presidency skipper at slips. At 76, Higgins bowled from the Gymkhana end. The Hindu batsmen, Vithal and Godambe opened their shoulders. The former after his chance secured several fours while Godambe showed confidence. The first century went up after 75 minutes' play at 3.26 p.m. Vithal lifted Pocock for three to the Police Court end and hit Higgins to leg for four. West took Higgins' place at 111. One run later Pocock bowled Vithal. (112—3—30.)

Naidu coming next ran two for leg-bye off Pocock and followed with a single. He got six runs of West. Godambe scored steadily with twos and fours till he got to his fourth decade. Pocock however got behind his defence one run later (131—4—41.)

NAIDU'S 1,000 RUNS.

Deodhar partnered Naidu who gave a delightful display of his hitting powers sending fours and a six. His thousand runs in the Quadrangular matches was completed with a six on the Gymkhana balcony that nearly brought the clock down. Both he and Deodhar swung freely though Naidu was more the confident and daring of the pair. At tea-time the score was 152 for 4 wickets, Naidu and Deodhar being not-out with 26 and 5 respectively.

The Hindus declared their innings at this stage.

EUROPEANS SECOND INNINGS.

The Europeans commenced their second innings at 4-30 p.m. Travers and Lyons being the first pair. Ramji was entrusted with the attack and Naidu was the second bowler. The Europeans had 212 runs to make and only 45 minutes to do it in. In spite of the impossibility of the situation, they made every effort, hitting all round, but Vithal had his men placed on the boundary lines. At 39 Lyons was caught by Godambe of his own bowling. (40—1—21.)

West now joined Travers who was caught by Vithal off Ramji at 53. (53—2—20.)

The European score stood at 59 for 3 wickets Wodehouse being bowled by Ogadshanker and West remaining not-out with 9 when stump were drawn.

The Hindus won on first innings result by 60 runs.

The score:—

HINDUS.

1st Innings.

Oghadshankar, c Wodehouse, b Lloyd	1
J G Navle, b Higgins	61
S S Dongre, b Pocock	16
P Vithal (capt), l-b-w, b Lloyd	91
C K Naidu, b Wodehouse	135
D B Deodhar, run out	79
L P Jai, b Lloyd	9
P Shivram, c Travers, b Lloyd	0
S S Joshi, l-b-w, b Lloyd	1
L Ramji, b Lloyd	21
S R Godambe, not out	7
Extras	11
Total	438

2nd Innings.

S R Godambe, b Pocock	41
L P Jai, b Wodehouse	19
S S Dongre, c and b Wodehouse	22
P Vithal, b Pocock	30
D B Deodhar, batting	5
C K Naidu, batting	26
Extras	9
Total (for 4 wkts)	152

PRESIDENCY.

1st Innings.

K L Wodehouse, c Naidu, b Ramji	3
J B Higgins, c Ogadshanker, b Ramji	17
B H Lyons, c Deodhar, b Ogadshanker	12
I Parker, l-b-w, b Shivram	9
S E West, b Ramji	6
F Travers, b Joshi	12
A L Hosie, c Naidu, b Ramji	200
F Rogers, l-b-w, b Naidu	93
S Lloyd, b Naidu	1
J Pocock, b Naidu	0
P Johnson, not out	1
Extras	18
Total	378

2nd Innings.

B H Lyons, c and b Godambe	21
F C Travers, c Vithal, b Godambe	20
S E West, not out	9
R Wodehouse, b Ogadshanker	2
Rest did not bat.	
Extras	7
Total (for 3 wkts)	59

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Hindus—1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lloyd	26	100	3	6
Wodehouse	13	29	3	1
West	12	55	0	0
Pocock	27	94	2	1
Biggins	26	86	1	1
Parker	11	29	1	0
Travers	5	20	1	0
Lyons	2	14	0	0

Hindus—2nd Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lloyd	3	0	23	0
Wodehouse	9	2	25	2
Pocock	16	2	50	2
Higgins	4	0	21	0
West	5	1	24	0

Presidency—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
L Ramji	37	110	6	4
Ogadshanker	24	60	11	1
P Shivram	23	64	4	1
S S Joshi	13	58	0	1
S R Godambe	11	39	1	0
C K Naidu	13	19	3	3

Ogadshanker bowled 1 no-ball.
Godambe bowled 1 no-ball.
P. Shivram bowled 3 no-balls.

Presidency—2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W
Ramji	4	26	0	0
Naidu	3	9	0	0
Ogadshanker	4	8	0	1
Godambe	3	9	0	2

PARSIS VS MAHOMEDANS.

WILL MAHOMEDANS WIN?

The second match between the Parsis and Hindus will commence to-day. The Mahomedans have never had the honour of winning the Quadrangular since 1912 and it remains to be seen when they will hold their own against the other three sides. They have got together a very good XI this year. At least eight men in the team are quite confident of scoring while there are almost half a dozen bowlers to take charge of the attack. M. H. Visram will skipper the side. Feroze Khan and Hassan Shah from Kashmir are expected to do great deeds. Sialkot will send Abdus Salam who as a bowler needs no introduction. There is every likelihood of the Muslims giving the Parsis as good a game as the Europeans gave the Hindus.

THE PARSI TEAM.

In the unavoidable absence of Colonel Mistry, J. S. Warden, a veteran in Indian cricket will skipper the Parsi team. The Parsis this year do not make such an impression and they will not have as easy a time as they have had in their previous encounters with the Muslims. They have a good many run-getters and bowlers as well, but where they are weak is in their fielding.

PARSIS.

1. J. S. Warden (Captain).
2. B. E. Kapadia.
3. D. K. Kapadia.
4. F. E. Kapadia.
5. H. J. Vajifdar.
6. R. J. Jamshedji.
7. B. K. Kalapesi
8. S. M. Ghandy.
9. J. H. Elavia.
10. S. H. Colah.
11. K. K. Irani.

MAHOMEDANS.

1. M. H. Visram (Capt.)
2. Karim Baksh.
3. Abdus Salam.
5. Syed Nazir Ali.
4. Gulam Mohamed.
6. Wazir Ahmed
7. Feroze Khan.
8. Syed Wazir Ali.
9. A. U. Botawalla.
10. Syed Hasan Shah.
11. M. E. Shaikh.

Reserves:—Mohamed Hasan Shah, Rasool, Tamboowalla.

CRICKET IN S. AFRICA.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Kimberley.—The cricket match between Joel's XI and Griqualand West has been drawn. Joel's XI scored 272 and 362. In the second innings Ernest Tyldesley made 174. He hit with vigour and scored four sixes and twenty-fours. Griqualand made 263 and 246 for 8. In first innings E. Tapscott scored 102 and Ling 91 and in second Mackay 11 and Ling 75.—Reuter.

RACING IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Melbourne.—Applications of the owners of horses disqualified as a sequel to the race for the Caulfield Cup for damages against the Victoria Racing Club and the Victoria Amateur Turf Club and for a declaration that the disqualifications are illegal have been dismissed.—Reuter.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE.

INTERESTING FACTS COME TO LIGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Dec. 2.

The adjourned hearing of this interesting case was resumed yesterday when some very illuminating facts were elicited in connection with the voters' list of the "C" Ward.

In a good number of cases the evidence showed that persons had been given the vote as owners of houses which never belonged to them and in which they never resided. Complainant said he never cared to inquire how witness Antone Venty was qualified to vote and could not answer the question whether he knew the qualifications of those voters whose votes he canvassed. Before lodging his complaint and up to now the complainant had made no enquiries from the Municipality to ascertain whether Antone Venty (Witness), paid house assessment or whether the house stood in his name in the Municipal Records. Complainant had asked witness Antone Venty for his vote because a friend of the complainant had told him that Anone Venty was entitled to vote but he could not recollect the name of the friend just then.

Antone Venty, cross-examined, said that he lived at Bhojwada in "H" Ward and not in the "C" Ward. He had never lived in the "C" Ward. The accused Antone Venty lived next to house No. 237 in the "C" Ward. He further admitted that House No. 237 did not stand in his name in the Municipal Records; that he and his sister Doomoo Venty were both the heirs to the property of their late mother; that the assessment receipts were not in his name, but some were in the name of his mother and some in the name of his sister; that he left early and could not see the Bill Collector, therefore always his sister paid the amount but he gave her the money to pay; that on the day of the election he voted in the "H" Ward in the morning, went home and then to office and in the evening he voted in the "C" Ward.

The Chief Officer, cross-examined, said that there was a Committee appointed by the General Board to hear applications and objections in regard to the Roll. He did not remember the personnel of the Committee, but would produce the Resolution. He said that in the case of joint owners of a house the vote is given to the Senior member and he is described in the Roll as Senior member of that family.

At this stage, the court adjourned, the cross-examination of the Chief Officer being yet unfinished.

MAHATMAJI AT DELHI.

PROGRAMME OF PUNJAB TOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 3.

Mr. Gandhi arrived in Delhi to-day, by the Ahmedabad mail and Mr. Shaukat Ali from Jhansi. Both are leaving to-night for Lahore to attend the Khilafat Conference at Amritsar on Friday the 5th and the Punjab Provincial Conference on the 6th and will reach Rawalpindi on the 8th. There they will meet the Hindus and the Mussalmans of Kohat.

Hakim Ajmal Khan, Moulana Mahomed Ali and Dr. Ansari will join them at Amritsar and proceed to Rawalpindi.

NATIONALIST M. L. A'S.

CONFEREECE DURING CONGRESS WEEK

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 3.

It is proposed to hold a meeting of the Nationalist members of the Legislative Assembly at Belgaum during the Congress week.

Meetings of the General Council of the Swaraj Party will also be held at the same time.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

B. P. C. C. TO FOLLOW OLD METHOD

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Wednesday to consider the question of the election of delegates from the different wards of the City to the ensuing sessions of the Congress at Belgaum. Mr. B. N. Motiwalla presided.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. J. B. Patel at the outset raised a point of order and wanted to know whether the old secretaries were right in calling that urgent meeting of the New Committee before the Annual General meeting was held. Mr. Patel submitted that unless and until the annual general meeting was called the old Secretaries and President were merely stopgaps and as such had no right to call the meeting. The elections could well afford to wait and he therefore, considered that the present meeting was void and desired to have a ruling on the point from the chair.

Mr. Padbidri said that he was perfectly constitutional and right in calling the urgent meeting. It was a well recognised principle that unless and until the new office-bearers were elected and began to function as such the old office-bearers had to carry out the functions of the executive body. Mr. Padbidri also cited precendents where the A. I. C. C. had followed the very same procedure as they were asked to do that day.

Mr. V. A. Desai said that so far as the precedents went he thought Mr. Padbidri was right and thought that they should be guided by precedents.

CHAIRMAN'S RULING.

The Chairman wanted to know the sense of the meeting on the point. The meeting expressed its opinion that under the circumstances it would not be right to take the sense of the meeting, but that the Chairman should give an explicit ruling on the point.

Mr. Motiwalla said that the Secretaries were perfectly justified in calling the meeting and gave his ruling that the meeting was constitutional.

REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS.

Mr. Padbidri then explained how the 23 seats allotted to the city of Bombay were distributed to the different Wards of the City, inclusive of the 7 members of the A. I. C. C. He characterised the present mehod of electing delegates inclusive of the members to A. I. C. C. as cumbersome and anomalous. He suggested a new method whereby they should have eight constituencies instead of seven. The new constituency would consist of seven members of the A. I. C. C. and the remaining 16 seats should be redistributed to the different wards.

At this stage there was a great deal of discussion whether the proposed change was not a change in the constitution and whether they would be justified in doing so.

The Chairman, however, ruled that it was not a change in the constitution but only a change in the procedure.

When Mr. Padbidri's proposal for the change in the procedure of election was put to vote it was declared lost.

The meeting approved of the old method of election.

MR. PATEL'S BOLD STAND.

The Chairman then read a letter from Mr. B. N. Motiwalla on behalf of Mr. K. F. Nariman as President of the Nationalist Municipal Party informing the B. P. C. C. that the Party was holding meetings to congratulate Mr. V. J. Patel on the bold stand he made in declining the invitations to attend the Viceregal functions and wishing to know whether the B. P. C. C. would cooperate with the Party in connection with those meetings.

The meeting expressed its unanimous support to the suggestion of Mr. K. F. Nariman.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF ACCOUNTANT.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday at 1-40 with Mr. Eyramjee Jijibhoy in the chair.

After the disposal of some minor items on the agenda consideration was given to the report of the Sub-Committee regarding the proposal for revising the scale of the salary of the post of the Chief Accountant.

The Commissioner stated that he was of opinion that the revised scale should be Rs. 1,500-100-2,000, and observed that considering the fact that the Port Trust had been unable to find a suitable person even on a higher rate of pay, if the Corporation were driven to seek to fill the apointment by advertisement, he was satisfied that they would have a similar experience. He accordingly proposed.

"(1) That the revised pay be fixed at Rs. 1,500-100-2,000 from 9th August, 1924, the date of Mr. Waite's death and (2) that Mr. Tambe, the Acting Chief Accountant should hold the post 'sub pro tem' for six months from that date after which the question of his confirmation in the appointment would be put up to the Corporation for orders."

The Sub-Committee appointed by the Standing Committee entirely agreed with the Commissioner in thinking that the salary of the post of Chief Accountant required to be suitably revised. They were however of opinion that the scale of salary should be fixed at Rs. 1,200-75-1,800. They recommend that the salary be revised accordingly and that Mr. Tambe be appointed sub pro tem Chief Accountant for six months from 1st August 1924 and that in view of the good work he has already done during his term of office since the death of Mr. Waite, Mr. Tambe be given two increments at once he be given Rs. 1,350 to start with.

The Report of the Sub-Committee was approved of and adopted.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

1st day of match between Parsis and Muslims the Esplanade 10-30 to 1, 2 to 5-15.
Opening of the Gateway of India 5 p.m. by the Viceroy.
Viceroy departs for Simla 10-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, Dec. 5.

Municipal Corporation 3-45 p.m.
2nd day of match between Parsis and Muslims, the Esplanade, 10-30 to 1, 2 to 5-15.
S. S. "China," with English Mails, due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 6.

Art Society of India's At Home to Sir Solomon 5 p.m.
Last day of match between Parsis and Muslims, the Esplanade, 10-30 to 1, 2 to 5-15 p.m.
S. S. "Kaiser-I-Hind," with English Mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, Dec. 7.

Annual Meeting of the Diocesan Council of Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation, 10 a.m. Gloria Church, Byculla.

DAILY

Pathe Cinema.—In Royal Opera House. "Rider of the Range" Episodes—13, 14 and 15. "The One Cylinder Love (Mack Sennett' Comedy.)

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

Talati—Scoutmates Ratan D Talati, Sons late Dinshah S. Talati and brother of Mr. S. D. Talati died yesterday morning at "Rus Cottage" Versova at 10 a.m. Funeral will take place at Shirin Mansion, Sleater Road Opp. Grant Road St. to-day morning at 7 a.m. (S. T.)

R 445

BAI YAMUNABAI NAIR CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

During the month of November last, in the above dispensary 1406 patients were treated out of whom were 552 males, and females and 440 children. The daily average attendance at the said dispensary was 48.

LATE PROFESSOR P. A. TULPULE

At a meeting of the Students and the Staff of the National College, Bombay, held on the 2nd instant, the following resolution was passed unanimously, and was forwarded to the family of the deceased.

"This meeting of the Students and the Staff of the National College, Bombay, tenders their heartfelt condolences on the sad and premature death of Prof. P. A. Tulpule and prays the Almighty God to give peace to his Soul and fortitude to the family of the deceased in their sorrowful bereavement, and assures the members of the family of late Prof. Tulpule that we share in the heart-rending bereavement and loss of one so very near and dear to us."

R. B. CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

The total number of Patients treated during the month of November last was 1060; males 369, females 276, and children 415. There were new admissions and the average attendance was 42.4.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Fukki Maru" from Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 2nd instant, and is due to arrive here on about the 31st idem.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

To Port-Soudan-Djedda cable is restored.

ALL-INDIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

The Seventh Session of the All-India Conference of Indian Christians will assemble at 6 p.m. on the 29th December 1924 in Bombay. The place of meeting to be notified later. The Conference will disperse on the evening of the 31st.

SWARAJYA SABHA.

The Annual General Meeting of the Swarajya Sabha to elect Office bearers for the New Year will meet on Wednesday the 10th December 1924 at 5-30 p.m. at the Old Servant House Girgaum Back Road. All members are requested to be present.

LECTURE ON TOWN PLANNING

Captain Gilbert-Ledge of Bombay Development Directorate will deliver the next of the series of his lectures on "Town Planning" to-day (Thursday, the 4th instant) at 6 p.m. at the Lecture Theatre of the School of Economics and Sociology (University South Wing, first floor, west side). The following is the syllabus of his first lecture:—

Man, a wanderer. Man, a cave dweller. Man a dweller in villages, in Towns, in Cities. Civilisation in relation to air and space in Towns and Cities. No real civilisation without freedom of surroundings. The duty of City Authorities to insist on this.

The lecture is open to the public.

SCHOOL OF RELIGIONS.

A Study Circular in Christianity will be conducted by Miss Lambert Professor of French (The Wilson College) on Fridays commencing from Friday the 5th instant at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) in the Ram Mohan Ashram, Prarthana Samaj—Girgaum. All those who are interested are cordially invited to attend.

GUJERAT VIDYAPITH CONVOCATION

The next Convocation of the Gujerat Vidyapith has arranged on the 14th of January 1925 at 8-30 a.m. in the premises of the new Vidyapith Buildings (on half way to Satyagraha Ashram) when Mahatma Gandhi, the Chancellor of the University, will confer degrees on the successful candidates.

SHIA CONFERENCE.

Badshah Mirza "Samar," writes from Lucknow:—

According to the revised constitution of the All India Shia Conference its ordinary membership is now open to all the members of the Shia community willing to pay the nominal subscription of annas four per annum. The Central Standing Committee of the Conference in its last meeting prepared a scheme for increasing the number of ordinary members and entrusted me with the work of giving effect to it with the help of such men as I choose. I, therefore, appeal to the Shia public to send to me, before the beginning of the new year, the names and addresses of men who can help me in the work and are willing to devote a week's time to this service. If their community I shall very gladly furnish all information about the scheme alluded to above in private correspondence.

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Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

The Bombay Chronicle
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1924.

IMPORTANT YEAR-END.

To discredit the work of the All-Party Conference at Bombay, the "Pioneer" delivers us a sermon on "Sinister Ideals of Unity." Much glee has also been expressed in the same quarter that the Moslem League is holding its annual session at Bombay, and we may expect more jubilation over the desire of the Liberals to meet at Lucknow rather at Belgaum. The decision will not cause much consternation among Congress men; nor will it produce among the dispersed camps that sense of contrariness which looks upon ideals of unity as sinister. When the Bombay Conference was held, the Moslem League and the Liberal Federation had already fixed their venue even as the Congress had done, and the problem of shifting to Belgaum may have caused the invited bodies some material inconvenience. A drastic effort to overcome the difficulties would have enabled them to alter their venue, and the inconveniences incurred would have amply repaid them in the advancement of common aims. If they met at Belgaum, the opportunities of mutual understanding and individual fraternisation would be a considerable gain. On the other hand, scattered Conferences serve to harden prejudice and enable the enemies of Indian freedom to sow the seeds of estrangement and discord. During the Bombay Conference and in its stage of negotiatory preparation, we took care to note the trend of antagonisms. We were astounded at the tales about Congressmen in Liberal coteries and the suspicion about Liberals among Swarajist circles; and the estimation of motives touching Liberals and Swarajists in the society of No-Changers was fearful and wonderful in its texture. "Private information" regarding individuals and manoeuvres afforded hideous proofs of the unreality and distrust which for nothing, widens the gulf of partisanship. The stories of mutual appreciation would be ludicrous if they were not tragic, and in the absence of a common venue we recognise the danger of fantastic suspicion. If Conferences must needs be held in separate places, we hope there will be deliberate efforts made in all quarters to discount pernicious practice and maintain against the instigation of anti-Indian agencies the desire for united action evidenced last month at Bombay. Hardly three weeks remain for the National Week and we had better proceed on the presumption that a formal United Congress cannot be held at Belgaum. The cause of unity depends largely on the use we make of the interval, and the duty devolves on all parties not to exaggerate differences but to serve just those ideals condemned as "sinister".

The idea of unity is unpalatable to the reactionary whose whole occupation hangs upon communal antagonisms. Conceive an India saved from fratricidal differences and the opposition to freedom is rooted out completely; hence the pious concern of vested interests that unity shall be "genuine" and not spurious. We could ignore them if we would only unite. Irresponsible Government will drop as a rotten fruit when our national forces are co-ordinated. There was much impatience at the Bombay Conference that steps were not immediately taken to test the basis of unity. We ourselves held that the issues should not be suspended indefinitely when leaders could negotiate and that the problem should be reported upon before the Congress met. A longer time was allowed and we should now in all goodwill support the work of the Conference Committee which will meet after the National Week. Liberals meanwhile will have had time to ascertain the trend of progressive opinion in their ranks while communal bodies will have roughly outlined the nature of their preliminary demand for security. They must address themselves to their task with restraint and with a dominant sense of nationality. Already under the propitious regime of Lord Lytton, reactionary leaders of the Muslim Community are inflaming Bengal with false alarm and describing the well-deserved overe-throw of two unwanted Ministers as an affront to religion and society. The fissiparous fuss is a warning. Instead of captious demands for the revision of the Congress creed and vague claims for the introduction of "effective" representation for minority communities leaders should address themselves to the framing of concrete programmes auxiliary to Swaraj. Luckily we may be conspicuously vexed with one problem and Bombay with the other but both will have to consider the entire field. There is no room for hoary and querelous contentions now, for, as Pandit Motilal says, the resistance to the constitutional action of the legislature is alone sufficient ground for the consolidation of forces; and common views provoked by Government reaction ought to help in wearing down the thick walls built up by parties for immured isolation.

Though the Committee of the Unity Conference will report only in March, the delay allows them leisure to outline an acceptable scheme of Swaraj and to invite the rally of all parties to its support. If the scheme framed is any plan short of complete responsible government, it would again split the parties. We cannot be content with half-measures or truncated conceptions of popular government. A full scheme will, incidentally, put some of our abstractions and theoretical differences in abeyance. We notice in the columns "Leader" that the idea of Liberals accepting the sound comprehensive creed of the Congress is "improbable." They apparently are dogmatic that the hope of India from everlasting to everlasting, should be confined to the interior of the last Empire in the world. Their vision is consistent with and embraced in the creed, but they are ardent about a limit to evolution. We appreciate their view, though we think it a cantankerous detail, but the definition of a scheme would eliminate a lot of the battle over dim abstractions. Mrs. Besant's idea is that the scope of our scheme should include enabling authority for India to grow or live or die according to the full exercise of her self-determination—an irrefragable principle, though an obsolete word in the post-war lexicon of aggrandising nations. If there is a sound and popular scheme, all parties can support it; the Liberals can constitutionally agitate for it; Swarajists can obstruct in its name; No-Changers can challenge the law for its sake. Resistance will conceivably, drive all to direct action. It is no use now fighting over ultimate sanctions, since what is important is a common programme—in the absence of the non-co-operation campaign which had worked for a victorious parley prior to the elaboration of Swaraj itself. All parties will, therefore, do well to conserve the hope and goodwill elicited during the Bombay Conference and apply them whole-heartedly to the problem of unity: formal unity if possible, effective united action in any event and at all cost.

INDIA IN A MINORITY.

The unblushing misrepresentation of the attitude of India towards the opium traffic by Mr. Campbell continues unabated, and it has well nigh succeeded in rendering nugatory all the efforts of the representatives of the United States and other nations who recognise the paramount need of effectively checking the spread of this immoral traffic in Eastern as well as Western countries. Mr. Campbell's outrageous commercialism is at variance with Indian sentiment. The only effective method by which the evil can be arrested is by firmly restricting the use of the drug to medicinal purposes only and by drastically reducing the area under cultivation. But the Government of India with its expensive superior officers, derive a fat revenue from the opium monopoly and can ill-afford to forgo it, and India's "representative" seems to be placing every sort of obstacle in the way of the Geneva Conference. He is great in quibbling over points and his record last year had earned him the opprobrium of even missionary bodies in India. How little the public conscience of the world approves of the part which the self-styled "representative of India" is playing at the Conference may be seen from the fact that India's was the only minority vote cast against the resolution referring the American proposals to the First Committee for examination and report. The representatives of Great Britain and a few other countries are reported to have remained neutral, knowing well, as they did, that a single dissentient voice will be potent enough to block effectively any progress of the American proposals.

India, thus, through her "representative" at the Conference is serving not only the bureaucracy here, but all foreign monopolists of the traffic as well. These monopolists rightly fear that if the American proposals are adopted and enforced, there would be an end of their immoral profits, since not only the exports of opium from one country to another would be reduced to infinitesimal proportions, but the cultivation and sale of opium within the monopolist States would have to be drastically restricted. It is no wonder that the agent of the Government of India, which has thriven so long and so well on this traffic, should be moving heaven and earth to prevent the acceptance of the American proposals by the Conference. In doing so he has not stopped at gross misrepresentation of the real attitude of the people of this country towards the evil. The All-India Congress Committee did well to expose the fraud that is being perpetrated in their name at the Geneva Conference. Mahatma Gandhi's telegram also must have served not a little to open the eyes of the world, including the British public, to the pernicious system. The enormity of the wrong that their representatives in India are doing to the people of this country as well of Great Britain lies in exploiting a degenerate habit. But still the moral conscience of the British nation as a whole is insufficiently aroused to the gravity of the evil. The efforts of American humanitarians, combined with those of Indian leaders are, however, bound sooner or later to expose in all its naked hideousness the crime against humanity in which foreign opium monopolists in India and elsewhere are engaged and to make it impossible for them to continue reaping profits out of the degradation and misery of human beings.

Notes of the Day

From the Mosafarkhana.

The Viceroy received yesterday a "Muslim Deputation" to which he replied in dignified manner. The quality and the representative character of the deputation can be gathered from the number of the "Viceroy's visitors" who had lodged themselves in the Mosafarkhana. The following letter speaks for itself:—

> Some idea of the special position of those presented by Mr. Haroon Jaffer to the Viceroy as members of his deputation may be gathered from the fact that a number of them are lodged at the Sabo-o Sidik Mosafarkhana for Hajees. I happened to visit the institution and was surprised to see the "Viceroy's visitors" in it. I enquired how were these high personages allowed to take shelter in the Mosafarkhana and I was told that Mr. Haroon Jaffer had received special permission from Government for their admission. I hope that you will insist upon an inquiry as to why they were allowed the shelter of these charitable rooms which are specially built by pious donors for poor and helpless pilgrims.—Youre etc.
>
> S. U. SIDDIQUE.

Enquiry is impossible as it would be deleterious to prestige.

Legal Aid to the Poor.

We are not aware what reception the Bombay Bar has accorded to the Legal Aid Society, but if the profession is jealous for its reputation, it cannot afford to let the experiment die for want of support. While free medical aid for the poor is recognized as a necessity everywhere and the State, the philanthropist and the profession try to meet it in their various ways, the question of free legal aid for the indigent has hitherto not received proper attention. The need is all the more pressing in a country like ours, where the poverty of the masses is appalling and the cost of justice for them altogether prohibitive. A few noble souls, like the late Babu Lal Mohan Ghose, did more than their duty by the poor, but such examples are far too few to wipe out the bad name that the profession has earned for itself with the poor people. An interesting article in the "Bombay Law Journal" for November draws the attention of the members of the Bar to their duty in this sphere. The writer rightly points out that "justice at prohibitive cost, as is the case with the poor is not justice," and that, whilst "the other reforms which receive the Bar's attention aim at bringing *better* justice, this is concerned with bringing about justice where there has been *none.*" The Bar must lend not only legal and moral support to Legal Aid work, but also share the financial burden; Legal Aid Societies, in the words of the article, "ought not to be compelled to solicit contributions from the general public until they can truthfully state to the public that the Bar has done its appropriate share." The writer in the "Journal" has done well to remind the profession of its moral obligations. He quotes the final clause of the lawyer's oath in America, which runs as follows:—"I will never reject from any consideration personal to myself, the cause of the defenceless or the oppressed or delay an man's cause for lucre or malice. So help me God."

Incorrigible.

Lord Lytton is incorrigible. The public have been demanding proofs from him and he has been wearying them with ex-parte allegations. His supporters hold up his allegations as evidence and Indians condemn police-tales as inconclusive. There is the story of a man who, accused of stealing spoons, kept ingeniously shouting "Spoons, Spoons" until the magistrate turned him out of the dock. Tried at the bar of public opinion, Lord Lytton shouts "Spoons, spoons." In his speeches, the latest of which is reported on another page, he is merely repeating parrot-wise phrases like "anarchy," "revolution," and "terrorism." He is unable to produce a tittle of proof in support of his allegations, or in justification of detention without trial. His so-called reply to his critics is mere repetition of the old story without even the embellishments which a Hailey or a Hayward would have cleverly introduced in the narrative. His exposition of present day British statesmanship must have left even Durbaris cold. His lordship's conception of statesmanship consists merely in asking for a blank cheque to an irresponsible executive. "I know what is good for you. You are both ignorant and incapable of doing anything beneficial to yourself. So leave everything to me, and loyally acquiesce in everything I do, though it may hurt, you a little." Such is, in a nutshell, the sum and substance of the Lyttonian statesmanship as expounded by himself at the Belvedere Durbar. The Bengalees and their countrymen elsewhere may be pardoned if they are not thrilled by the outflow of wisdom from a stupendous failure.

Moral Idiocy.

Like a Daniel come to judgment, Lord Lytton laid down a new "law" the other day for the benefit of his fellowmen in India, namely that "men who live within the law are entitled to the protection of the law, but men who defy the law, who live and act outside the law, who menace the liberty of those who live within it . . have no right to the protection of the law." His Lordship, does not seem to have waited to reflect on the implications of his offhand dictum. It is not many years since another provincial satrap, nearer home, we mean Sir George Lloyd, lecturing to an audience of students solemnly assured them and the larger audience outside, that no man need be a slave to any thing save the Law. Lord Lytton, it is obvious, is not a believer in any such creed as to him law and executive lawlessness are indistinguishable. He is convinced that there is a higher and mightier thing than Law, and that is the word of the police informer. The latter has only to breathe into official ears a word of suspicion against a fellow-creature and the suspect at once become a "criminal," an "outlaw," whose liberty is forfeited to the State. It may be a baseless suspicion that is entertained by the informer or a malicious concoction, fabricated to serve some private grudge—but all the same it is sufficient evidence, in the eyes of the new Law-giver of Bengal, to justify the forfeiture of the liberty of the subject indefinitely.

Extend It.

But why restrict the operation of the new "Law" to only political suspects? The thief the utterer of false coin, the forger, the highway robber and the murderer in cold blood, are all "men who defy the law who live and act outside the law, who menace the liberty of those who live within it," but who will suggest that all these men are not entitled to the protection of the law and that in any part of the civilised world they are deprived by those in authority of the full protection of the law. If the Lyttonian Code of law and procedure were to come into operation all over India, it would no doubt save officials a lot of trouble and public funds which are now wasted in maintaining courts of justice. There will not be the need of even Star Chambers, for the mere word of an informer will, then, suffice to clap in prison a person suspected of harbouring unlawful designs against his neighbour, or to hang any one suspected of murder; for, are not these individuals offenders against the law and, therefore, ill-deserving of the protection of the law? We wonder if Lord Lytton before he lays down the reins of office will be able to spare sufficient time in the midst of his official distractions, to draft a complete code of new penal laws, with an exhaustive commentary attached to it for the benefit of his fellowmen including his own benighted countrymen, and thus earn a niche for himself in the gallery of immortal law-givers like Moses, Manu and Lao Tse.

BRITISH POLICY IN PALESTINE.

A STAGGERING INDICTMENT.

(BY G. K. N.)

By the war Turkey lost Mesopotamia Syria and Palestine. The British took over the mandatory powers in respect of the first and the last. The first they have just been able to keep in control. There is yet a strong pro-Turkish section in Iraq and the populace find generally that living is decidedly dearer under the British than it was under the Turks. It is a land of the past. It was once very fruitful. The general desiccation of Asia has affected it, though in poverty it has by no means come down to the level of India.

The British imported some of the amenities of modern life in Palestine, but their one innovation has made the country unhappier than in Turkish days. The population consists of Moslems, Christians and Jews. The Moslems and Christians have little mutual dissensions, and the local Jews are not at strife with them. The trouble in Palestine issues from a fantastic notion which has seized possession of the souls of some of the rich Jews of Britain: They attempted to make Palestine a Home for the Jews. The world is sufficiently familiar with the proverbial vicissitudes of this unhappy tribe of Israelites. But it has always been pertinently questioned whether their happiness could legitimately be recovered at the cost of the prosperity of others. It has been most reasonably argued, without any hints from the Armenians or the Parsis, that if the Jews must have a national home, why not they? Has any state in the world the power, if it has the will, to countenance the creation of an independent state, say at Tiflis, for the Armenians. Would a single country, however inspired by theoretical maxims of justice, support the preposterous notion of the Parsis being restored to Persia as a dominant people? And yet the fatuous suggestion has been seriously taken up in the case of the Jews, who have a powerful backing of the British in Palestine to-day. The Arabs of Palestine have drawn up against this British procedure a weighty indictment. The authors represent a committee of the Palestine Council. Their general secretary along with two other gentlemen of learning and influence visited us last year to raise funds for the restoration of the famous Aksa Mosque.

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The Arab inhabitants of Palestine total more than ninety-one per cent. of its whole population. The rest are Jews. The British opened the flood-gates and all the starving Israelites of Europe started to settle in Palestine. They were mostly without work or wages in the country of their birth. They brought no capital with them. They began taking the bread out of the mouth of the people of the soil,—the native Arabs. The Palestine administration headed by an ardent Zeonist, S. Herbert Samuel whose term of office will expire three months hence inaugurated the era of 'Palestine for the Jews.' Hence the administration ushered in an epoch in which public security became more or less nominal—"now a serious trouble is hatching under a thin layer, like a fire under the ashes and the least blow of the wind will show its fierce blaze."

The avowed policy of Government being to secure the establishment of a Jewish national home, the Arabs stoutly and consistently non-co-operated with it and in consequence the Administration has had to be carried on with an Advisory Council entirely recruited from official foreigners. The alleged reason for depriving Palestine of rights of real constitution is made and patented in Britain.—the Palestinians are not yet fit for it,—Palestinians who are much more advanced, or at least not less enlightened than Trans-Jordanians or people of Iraq, both of whom have wrested a constitution from their mandatory.

Under vigorous pressure, the Government of Palestine handed over the administration of Moslem Religious Courts and Waqfs to the corporation of five elected members known as the "Supreme Moslem Council" in December 1921. This Council has won success, in spite of the opposition of the Zionists, to the extent of extorting the testimony of the High Commissioner who said in March 1924 that the "achievements of the Supreme Moslem Council are clear evidence of their administrative capacity for self-rule." As a contrast to this competence one has to recall the failure of the Government itself who controlled the same religious institutions for about three preceding years, resulting in ruinous corruption.

The Palestine administration has deprived the people of the right of electing Municipal Boards and mayors as well as mukhtars, who correspond to our Patels—an immemorial right of the country.

The British are flooding Palestine with the waste's of Jewish Europe. In order to facilitate the entry of these miserable lot into the country and put them in possession of land owned by the Arabs, the Palestine administration hit upon three infamous devices. First:—The Arab land-owner was to be evicted by making the land worthless to him,—the land from which grain and olive were exported and brought in to the proprietor a rich return. The administration prohibited export of land produce and automatically the prices of land were brought down. Secondly when the first measure led in certain cases to the land remaining fallow, the administration revived in 1924 a Turkish law which had never been in force, in pursuance of which the proprietor who did not cultivate the soil for three consecutive years rendered himself liable to forfeiture of his fields. The third measure was to proclaim the Ottoman Agriculture Bank as under liquidation. These three successive ordinances contribu-

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ZAGLOUL PASHA

STANDING BY NATION'S RIGHTS

NOT GOING ABROAD.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Cairo—Addressing a deputation of school professors, Zagloul denied that he intended to go abroad.

Zagloul said he would continue to stand by the nation's rights and hoped that the country by achieving unity would soon secure a restoration of its rights and liberty.

Mahmoud Sidkey Bey, a member of the Council of Wakfs has been appointed Minister of Public Works in succession to Osman Moharram, resigned.—Reuter.

EVERYTHING QUIET IN SUDAN.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

According to the latest telegrams from Egypt all is quiet in the Sudan. The evacuation of Egyptian troops is proceeding satisfactorily and the search for mutineers is continuing.—Reuter.

ANGORA ASSEMBLY AND EGYPTIAN PROTEST.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Constantinople.—The Angora Assembly discussed to-day the Egyptian protest mentioned on 25th November. Aghaoglou, a deportee from Malta, violently attacked Britain's Colonial policy, especially in Egypt and India. The Premier, Fethi Bey, deprecated Aghaoglou's language in reference to Britain with which he desired to maintain friendly relations and added that Government did not see any necessity for expressing any opinion on the Anglo-Egyptian conflict.—Reuter.

EGYPT'S HOUR OF TRIAL.

SIND KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S SYMPATHY.

The Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee in its annual meeting held on the 30th November passed resolutions (1) Strongly condemning the action taken by the British Government on the assassination of Sir Lee Stack and is of opinion that the said action is a blow deliberately aimed at the Independence of Egypt being revival of the old British imperialistic policy of enslaving Islamic nations and expressing heartfelt sympathy with the Egyptian nation in the hour of trial and (2) Congratulating Ibn Saud on his victory over Sharifian traitors and hoping the Muslim World Conference settlement will be carried out according to the Shariat.

EXTRADITION OF AN A. DE C.

SCOTLAND YARD DETECTIVES IN PARIS.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Paris.—Newspapers state that two Scotland Yard detectives arrived here yesterday evening and proceeded to the British Embassy in connection with extradition of the aidedecamp of the Indian potentate involved in the Midland Bank Case. It is stated that the extradition cannot occur in a week at the earliest.

Mr. Gide, the aidedecamp's counsel, in an interview declared that the aidedecamp was a victim of blacknail end had already parted with about half a million francs. Mr. Gide was hopeful that he would never be extradited not only on the ground that he was Irish but because half a century old treaty which governed the Anglo-French relations with regard to extraditions might afford some suprises. He declared that the aidedecamp was an honest man and had never participated in any piracy in the United States.

JUDGMENT FOR MIDLAND BANK.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Judgment was delivered to-day for Midland Bank.—Reuter.

AN ABORTIVE RISING AND AFTER.

EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Madrid.—There was an extraordinary development arising out of the abortive rising mentioned in the cables of 8th and 12th November. The court-martial at Pamplona had aquitted four prisoners, though the prosecutor had demanded death sentence on three and six years' imprisonment for the fourth and counsel for defence had only urged the mitigation of penalty.

The case was referred to the Supreme court-martial at Madrid where the prosecutor demanded the same sentence as at Pamplona, the prosecutor basing his case on the propaganda against the Directory conducted in France by the dramatist, Blasco Banez and others.

It transpired, however, that the regular High Court prosecutor had withdrawn the case on the ground of insufficient evidence and his deputy who acted for him to-day was entrusted with the task of framing an indictment.

Counsel for defence then demanded annulment of the proceeding as recommended by the regular prosecutor, whereupon the Deputy prosecutor included the recommendation for mercy in the demand for death sentence.

EUROPEAN MOSLEM POWERS.

BRITAIN'S PROPOSAL.

COMMON DEFENCE AGAINST BOLSHEVISM.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Paris.—A Havas Agency message says:—Discussing Mr. Chamberlain's forthcoming visit to Paris and Rome the "Matin" states that it understands that the British Government intends to propose that France and Italy, as Muslim powers, should take measures similar to those taken by Britain in Egypt with a view to putting up a common defence against Bolshevist infiltration. —Reuter.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN PEKING.

FENG COMPLETELY IN CONTROL.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Shanghai.—Great interest is evinced here at the latest developments in Peking where it appears Fengyuhsinang is again completely in control. It is now clear that his recent talk of resignation was merely in order to make Chang-Tso-Lin believe that he will not give any further trouble and thus give Feng time to consolidate his position in the capital.—Reuter.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA MERCHANT FAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has dismissed an appeal of Mr. Surajmull Nagoremull from a judgment of the High Court of Bengal in an action of the appellants against the Triton Insurance Company Limited claiming Rs. 24,997 as damages for alleged breach of contract to insure against war risks a quantity of hemp and jute shipped by the appellants from Calcutta to Italy in 1916. Their Lordships upheld the respondent's contention that there was no agreement for insure.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND A PERSIAN SARDAR.

RUMOURS DENIED.

TEHERAN Dec. 3.

There have been persistent rumours during the last few days with regard to the two notes which the British Government was reported to have addressed to the Persian Government in favour of Sardar Aghdasse.

The truth of these rumours is now officially denied by Government.—Reuter.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

SLOW PROGRESS.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Geneva.—Various sub-committes of the Opium Conference assembled to-day. Progress was slow owing to a number of speeches on the questaion of the time within which the opium producing countries should be able to supply statistics of the total production. This led to two hours' discussion in which the Chinese delegate declared that China did not possess statistics inasmuch as opium cultivation was prohibited in China. It appears to be doubtful, with the present rate of progress, whether the Conference will conclude its business. The American delegation has arranged to sail for home on 16th December.—Reuter.

A NEW JAIN ACHARYA.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 2.

Shri Vijayasiddhi Suriji, one of the most well known Jain Acharyas has conferred acharyapad on Muni Shri Meghvijayji. The sacred ceremony of the investiture was performed by him yesterday morning in the presence of a large congregation of sadhus, nuns and Jains from different parts of Gujarat and Malwa. The whole function was really inspiring and appealing.

Muni Shri (now acharya) Meghsuriji is a great scholar of Jain religion and is a popular figure amongst the Jains.

After the investiture ceremony was over the trustees of the Jain Vidyashala presented addresses in beautiful silver caskets to Doctors Keshavlal M. Parekh and Ratilal Fozdar for their services to the Jain community. Dr. Keshavlal Parikh, who has a record of philanthropic work in the Palanpur Agency, where he was serving as an assistant surgeon, has opened a small dispensary here for the benefit of the poor. He is an experienced physician and eye surgeon and consequently many poor people of all castes take advantage of his treatment. He is performing eye operations for poor people free of charges. His idea is to put this dispensary on a big scale provided public support is forthcoming. And with the help of other doctors he hopes to make the institution a real blessing to the poor. Dr. Harilal Desai is already doing great service in this direction and if Doctor Parekh's idea bears fruit the poor of Ahmedabad surrounding villages will have quiet service done to them.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

MR. WHITLEY RE-ELECTED SPEAKER

KING'S SPEECH ON 9TH.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

There was an unusual keenness on the part of the members of the House of Commons to secure seats at to-day's opening of Parliament. 2 arrived before midnight and others during the night. 65 assembled when the doors were opened at 8 in the morning. A queue was formed to prevent unseemly scrimmages of previous occasions.

This week's proceedings of Parliament will be confined to the election of the Speaker and the swearing-in of members of the House of Commons. The King will formally open Parliament on 9th December.

Mr. Whitley was unanimously re-elected to-day as the Speaker.—Reuter.

LIBERAL PARLIAMENTARY LEADER.

LL. G. ELECTED SESSIONAL CHAIRMAN.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

After a lively discussion to-day at a meeting in the House of Commons lasting an hour and three-quarters Mr. Lloyd George was elected the sessional Chairman of the Liberal Parliamentary Party. The appointment does not affect Mr. Asquith's leadership of the Liberal Party.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING STRIKE.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Melbourne.—Negotiations are proceeding to settle the water-side dispute mentioned in a previous cable. But according to a Freemantle message the situation is serious. The striking seamen have prevented the departure of the steamer "Gorgan" to Java and refused to permit the chartered vessels of the Commonwealth Line the use of the port. The Labour Ministers condemn the methods of Mr. Walsh, the President of the Seamen's Union, who has proceeded to Perth in response to summons from the West Australian Ministry.—Reuter.

NO NOBEL PEACE PRIZE THIS YEAR.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Christiania.—The Nobel Committee of Storting has decided that the peace prize should not be awarded this year.—Reuter.

A REACTIONARY OUTBURST

RIDICULING BENGAL SITUATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 2.

Sir Muhamed Shafi's reactionary outbursts reached a climax when, last night, at a farewell dinner to him by Sir Alexander Muddiman he ridiculed the Bengal situation and hoped that when he was detained the Home Member would allow him liberty to continue his practice just as he had allowed Mr. Sobash Chandar Bose the liberty to transact business of the Calcutta Corporation. The official and *hazur* assemblage enjoyed this remark. Did Sir Muhamed realise the gravity of the Bengal situation, which he so lightheartedly touched upon last night in his post-prandial oration? He also showed thereby that he was at one with Government in its repressive policy and enthusiastically championed it. That Sir Muhamed Shafi should have made fun after depriving Mr. Bose of his liberty without trial shows the limit of the sundried bureacratic spirit which during the five years of his official career he has imbibed. Indeed this whole record of the outgoing Law Member is that of a reactionary, who has always tried to stem the rising tide of Nationalism. It was he who in the first day of the All-India Muslim League openly pitted it against the National Congress. He also praised Sir Michael O'Dwyer's regime. As a member of the Viceroy's council he carries nothing to his credit from the National point of view and his counsels were often to our National detriment as distinct from his communal ends. But, one wonders why Sir Muhamed Shafi last night, was not aware of the withdrawal of the privilege from Mr. Bose, the temporary grant of which was a mere eyewash to lull the gullible people into thinking that Government was adopting a "fair" attitude. It is confirmation of the view generally held that the Indian members are not consulted about these matters under the pretext that they are of a departmental nature?

Sir Muhamed Shafi has, however, been the recepient of a very large number of farewell functions from the officials who, naturally, are sorry to lose a safe man like him. It really jarred on one's ears to hear Sir Alexander Muddiman praising Sir Muhamed Shafi to the sky and *vice versa*. It was all so unreal and so far away from the truth. But, this is western civilization which we are asked to emulate to prove our fitness for Swaraj.

The All-Blacks beat Llanelly by 8 points to 3 at Llanelly.—Reuter.

In an Association Football friendly match the Army beat Oxford University by 5 goals to 3 at Aldershot.—Reuter.

LEE FINDINGS

GOVT. ANNOUNCEMENT

AT THE END OF WEEK.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

It is understood that the Government announcement respecting its decision on the Lee Commission finding will be published at the end of this week simultaneously in both the countries.—Reuter.

ANGLO-GERMAN COMMERCIAL TREATY SIGNED.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The negotiations for the Anglo-German Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded yesterday. The Treaty was signed this afternoon at the Foreign Office by Mr. Chamberlain, Herr D'Abernon, the German Ambassador, and Dr. Von Schubert. The text of the Treaty will be published on 5th December.—Reuter.

INDIAN DELEGATION TO ARABIA.

WARMLY WELCOMED.

The following two cables have been received from Jeddah:—

President Khilafat, Bombay,

Your cablegram received to-day delayed owing interruption cable communication with African Coast. Delighted for your securing passports and cheerfully welcome arrival delegation intermediating for establishment peace. Our wish same as yours respecting peace. Anxiously awaiting arrival of delegation."

President National Party of Hedjas,

Altawil, Jeddah.

Superintendent, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay.

Received your cable and learnt from it the nable mission of your delegation. I thank you on behalf of country and myself. We are trying every minute to preserve peace in the country and with that object in view left Mecca without Government and have come over Jeddah. Our aim is to avoid bloodshed and preserve the sanctity of the Holy Places. We wish that misunderstanding be removed by mediation and peace restored between the two parties.

Amirah.

HAJ PILGRIMS AND GOVERNMENT.

SIR B. N. SARMA'S ASSURANCES.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 1.

About two hundred guests met yesterday evening at the Haroon Hall, Poona, on the invitation of the President of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Poona, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, to attend a tea-party given in honour of Sir Narasimha Sarma, K.C.S.I., Member of H. E. the Viceroy's Executive Council, who is on a visit to the Deccan capital.

The object of the gathering was to present an address representing the grievances of the Haj pilgrims to the Hon. Member of the Viceroy's Council in charge of the matter. After the guests had refreshed themselves the President of the Anjuman read the address.

The Hon. Sir Narasimha Sarma in reply gave the Mahomedan community to understand that he was fully in sympathy with the efforts of the leaders of the Mahomedan community to secure the much-needed improvements in regard to the Haj pilgrimage. When in Bombay he had visited the Musafirkhanas and hoped before long to be in a position to secure extra accommodation. He had seen the managers of the Shipping Companies who had promised to do their best to meet the wishes of the community both in regard to the arrangements made for pilgrims on the voyage, as also in regard to the question of half fares for children. The Hon. Member said he hoped that the port of Calcutta would also be thrown open to the pilgrim traffic, and concluded by assuring his hearers that they could be quite sure that he would do everything in his power to see that the conditions of the Haj pilgrimage were improved in accordance with their wishes.

BELGAUM KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

Mr. Mond Hussein, secretary, Reception Committee, Khilafat Conference, Belgaum, writes under date December 3rd.—

The Khilafat Conference arrangements are fairly progressing. The Conference sittings are fixed for 24th and 25th December The President is expected on the 22nd December. The Conference will take place in the Congress pandal. Lodging arrangements are near the Congress pandal and adjacent to the Congress huts. bamboo matting huts are being made. Belgaum is pretty cold; one or two ordinary blankets are necessary in bedding. Accommodation fee charges are Rs. 4 per head for the full sessions; dining charges Re 1-8-0 per day for morning tea and two meals or one rupee per meal. Delegate fee, Rs. 5; visitors, Rs. 3 for admission to the Conference Intending delegates must inform the Secretary, Khilafat Reception Committee regarding their arrival before the 15th December for mutual convenience.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah, Minister of Local Self-Government will proceed shortly on an extensive tour in Sind, leaving Bombay on December 5 and returning on December 21. In the course of the tour he will visit Hyderabad, Mirpurkhas, Larkana, Sukkur, Karachi and Shikarpur.

PASS THAT BILL!

LORD LYTTON'S THREAT TO LEGISLATURE.

"WILL NOT PRODUCE WITNESSES."

AMAZING TERMS FOR RELEASE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

Lord Lytton took another opportunity to explain the political situation in Bengal when he addressed a Durbar at the Government House this evening. The Governor recapitulated his speeches at Malda, Dinajpur and on St. Andrew's Day at Calcutta and referred to the comments which had been made on these speeches. After maintaining that a terrorist movement existed similar to the one they had experienced from 1912 to 1918 and pointing out that a special measure like the Defence of India Act was absolutely essential to suppress the movement the Governor said:—"Those who urge us to have recourse to the ordinary courts of justice have no power to guarantee safety of the witnesses we might produce. The Courts of justice themselves have no such power and have no responsibility for any harm that may come to those who testify before them. That responsibility rests with the Executive Government and as the head of that Executive Government I say finally and definitely that we will not produce our witnesses before any tribunal unless we can guarantee their safety if they speak the truth."

ANSWERS TO CRITICISMS.

As regards the suggestion made in some quarters that Government should submit their evidence in secret to one or two impartial men whose verdict would carry greater weight than Government's His Excellency said that was a very plausible suggestion and one which he could not lightly reject. But there was one very obvious objection to the form in which it was made. Responsibility for the executive action must rest with the Executive Government. It could not be devolved upon any one else. Even the Legislature has no responsibility for the selection of individuals who had been arrested. Therefore the Government of Bengal could never divest themselves of the responsibility which was theirs and theirs alone for the selection they had made. But he might be told that Government often sought advice of unofficial committees and commissions in a variety of public matters. He agreed; but that was always when Government themselves had some doubt as to the course they should adopt or desire more information before acting. If the Executive could not be trusted to carry out its responsibility there was only one remedy, namely, to change it. Since in India, however, the Executive Government was irremoveable it was not unreasonable to suggest that it should at least seek the advice of those who possess a larger measure of public confidence than they did themselves. But here a practical difficulty at once arose who was to decide the personnel of these assessors. Government naturally should select its own advisers, but if they were not trusted neither would be the men of their choice. Government, however, could not be expected to seek the advice of their political opponents and none but their own nominence would satisfy such opponents. Belief that there were men in India or in any country in the world, who in a matter of acute political controversy were free from any political bias whose impartiality was unquestioned by any one and whose verdict would be accepted by all, was unfortunately a dream of a visionary and entirely at variance with the realities of life.

BUSINESS OF STATESMAN.

Dealing with the argument that the only way to prevent the use of bomb and revolver was to concede the demands of those who used them Lord Lytton admitted that the business of a statesman was not merely to enforce law and to punish those who break it, but also to investigate the causes which drive normally lawabiding persons to break the law. He did not shirk his responsibility in that matter and that did not claim that his duty ceased with the suppression of crime and intimidation. He added the ideals and aspirations of the Indian nationalists far from being discouraged had been accepted by the Government as their own. Progress in constitutional reform instead of being blocked in the recent years had been so great that many Indians had doubted whether it did not go too far at one step. The avenues of constitutional agitation instead of being closed had been greatly widened and extended. Not only reasonable demands, but some that were thought unreasonable by many Indians in 1919 had been granted, not even with any finality but as instalments to further consideration of those that still remain unsatisfied. Opportunities for a remedy of the political and economic grievances never before available had been created. Never in the history of any country was there less justification for political crime than there was in Bengal to-day. That was why he said at Malda that the present terrorist conspiracy was not a popular movement.

FOUL POISON OF INTIMIDATION.

The Governor mentioned that letters were addressed to members of Council threatening them with assassination if they did not withdraw their candidature or vote as they were bidden and as might be expected so rapidly did that foul poison of intimidation spread when once it had been proved effective it had even found its way into the municipal affairs of the moffussil which had not the remotest connection with the presence of British officials in India or the form of the constitution. The suggestion therefore, which had been made that the evil was due to the bitterness of heart of the patient people long denied the smallest encouragement in their satruggle for freedom and that it would disappear if the Government would show more sympathy was wholly false and palpably disproved by facts which were known to every one. The only points on which opinon was divided, and he admitted, of course, sharply and even bitterly divided, were not the ultimate goal, but the rate of advance and the stages by which the goal might be reached.

The use of bomb by those who were dissatisfied either with the rate of progress or the value of the present stage in the reformed constitution was nothing less than political blackmail and any Government which tolerated it would forefeit its right to exist. It was an universal experience in public and in private affairs that surrender to blackmail did not cause it to cease but perpetuated it.

CONDITIONS OF RELEASE.

The Governor then made clear the conditions which would make it safe to release those whom they had been obliged to arrest. Continuing he said:—"The first is to make sure that those who organise and direct this terrorist movement have been restrained from employing their methods of intimidation. The second is to deprive them of the weapons on which they rely to make those methods effective. It has been stated in many quarters that the fact that we have made no large captures of arms or explosives is a proof of their non-existence. This is a plausible argument; but again it is disproved by facts. The existence of these arms and explosives is proved by the fact of their use and if the searches which took place on October 25th did not lead to the discovery of the secret stores of these weapons that was because the police on that occasion were mainly occupied with the capture of the members of the conspiracy. Isolated weapons they might possibly have found, but it was not likely, after the prominence which has lately been given to the seriousness of the movement and the necessity for some action to suppress it, that any stock of weapons or incriminating material would be kept in premises liable at any moment to be raided by the Government." Proceeding, the Governor declared that although the first step was to secure the men, the capture of their weapons was a necessary preliminary to the consideration of their release. The third and last indispensable condition was the passage of the Bill which would be introduced in the Legislative Council to take the place of the Ordinance. When that Bill had become law and they had an effective means of preventing the revival of violent methods they could then begin the process of reviewing the cases of those whom they had arrested, with a view to restoring to them their liberty. Those who wished for the early release of the State prisoners should therefore help the Government to satisfy these three conditions at the earliest possible moment.

APPEAL FOR SUPPORT.

After appealing for public support for Government, Lord Lytton said:—"For the use we may make of the special powers we have asked for to deal with the special menace to the State, we are and must be alone responsible; but, whether or not we are to have any special powers is a matter in which the Legislature must have a share of the responsibility. The Bill which we shall submit at an early date to the Legislative Council will impose upon its members a very severe trial and test to the utmost of their capacity to put the supreme interests of the State above all other considerations. I am confident that they will face it with the due sense of responsibility. My last words to you and, through you, to the people of Bengal are: There are those who conscientiously believe that we have taken a wrong course and the growth of political blackmail can best be checked by concessions to its demands. They cannot, of course, support us and I respect their opposition. My appeal is not to them but to those who know in their hearts that we are right and who believe that the suppression of intimidation is a necessary preliminary to the free discussion of constitutional progress and that the toleration of all opinions lawfully expressed is an indispensable condition of political freedom. On their support we have a right to count. If they, though agreeing with us, have not the courage to stand by our side, they will weaken the claim of their countrymen to be entrusted with further responsibility. It is a supreme opportunity and I am confident that in this hour of political trial Bengal will emerge triumphant."

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VICEROY IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY'S FUNCTIONS.

His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by His Excellency the Governor lunched with the Committee of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club on Wednesday the 3rd December.

Her Excellency the Countess of Reading granted interviews to Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. G. K. Devadhar yesterday.

Her Excellency the Countess of Reading inspected the Infant Welfare Centre at Tardeo yesterday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson held a Reception at Government House yesterday to meet His Excellency the Viceroy and Her Excellency the Countess of Reading.

COTTON TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

VICEROY OPENS LABORATORY

The Technological Research Laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee situate at King's Circle, Matunga, was declared open on Wednesday afternoon by H.E. the Rt. Hon. Earl of Reading, Viceroy and Governor-General of India before a large and representative gathering. On arrival, the Viceroy and Lady Reading were received by the President of the Committee, viz.—Dr. D. Clouston, Mr. V. A. Grantham (vice President) and Mr. B. C. Burt (Secretary). Afterward, the members of the Indian Central Cotton Committee were presented to His Excellency.

A summary of Dr. Clouston's speech and His Excellency's reply will appear in our next issue.

"AT HOME" AT GOVT. HOUSE.

To meet Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading the Governor and Lady Wilson were "At Home" on Wednesday night at the Government House. More than an hour before the scheduled time strings of motor cars and vehicles had lined from Chaupaty to Malbar Hill leading to the Government House; and it took something like an hour to reach the destination owing to the abnormally heavy vehicular traffic. The police arrangement was however excellent and each car was sent with promptitude as soon as it discharged its occupants at the platform in a few seconds thus making room for the other. More than five hundred cars were disposed of this way in a short space of time of an hour. Their Excellencies arrived at the Darbar Hall at 10 p.m. and received the guests who were nearly sixteen hundred in number and to shake hands with them all was an ordeal which they discharged so cheerfully. At the function creme de la society creme had met and Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor and their consorts after the reception freely mixed and conversed among the guests. After the reception the guests retired to the spacious garden which always presents a charming sight but on this occasion the splendour of the beautiful and magnificent illuminations and tasteful decorations were very pleasing and added to its charms. The pleasure was still enhanced by the sweet music of the Governor's Band which filled the air with soft and melodious tunes. The guests were for a while enveloped in a harmonious atmosphere which they enjoyed so well. While some spent their time in promenading in the garden others sauntered about in sight seeing on the sands. The gathering dispersed at about mid-night after partaking of sumptuous refreshment.

Among those present were also H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, H.H. Sir Desai of Sawantawadi, H.H. the Raja of Baria, Raja of Mudhol, the Chief of Sangli, the Chief of Aundh, Chief of Bhor, the Chief of Phalton, the Chief of Miraj, (Senior), the chief of Ramdurg, Thakor of Jamburgheda, Members of the Executive Council of H.E. the Governor, Ministers, Judges of High Court, Sir D.J. Tata, Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Temulji Nariman, Sir Hormusji C. Dinshaw, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Rt. Rev. J.E. Palmer the Bishop of Bombay, Dr. Goodier Archbishop of Bombay and Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson and others.

"MUSLIM" DEPUTATION TO VICEROY.

TEXT OF ADDRESS.

The folowing is the text of the address presented on Wednesday to H. E. the Viceroy by a Muslim deputation headed by the Hon. Haji Haroon Jaffer of Poona:—

May it please Your Excellency,

We, the members of the deputation of the Muslims of this Presidency, rejoice at the opportunity which your presence in this great City affords us of offering to Your Excellency and Lady Reading a cordial welcome from our community. In accepting this address from us we feel sure, Your Excellency desires not only to express your sympathy with the aspirations of Muslims generally, but in a special and particular manner wish to show to the Muslims of this Presidency that their social and political progress is as much a matter of concern to the Government of India as it is to the Local Government.

We recognize the fact that Your Excellency's term of office happens to coincide with a period of great stress and change in this country. New hopes and new aspirations have germinated in the breasts of Indians, and if these give rise to outward manifestations of impatience and unrest we need hardly remind Your Excellency that these passing incidents are but episodes in the great history of this ancient country to which the community, we have the honour to represent to-day, has made valuable contributions in the past is destined to do so in the future. Our purpose is to impress upon Your Excellency's attention the vital fact that in inaugurating any fundamental changes of policy in regard to this country full recognition should be given to the important position which Muslim community occupies and has always occupied in all that appertains to India and Indians.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

We need hardly remind Your Excellency that attempts are already being made to eliminate the principle of communal representation from this country. It is likely to be repeated with deplorable persistence on the ground that the existence of such representation will retard the progress of this country towards Full Responsible Government. We may be permitted to point out to Your Excellency that, however, well these counsels may sound in theory, in the present stage of education of those who possess the franchise it does not justify the assumption that the power placed in the hands of the electorate will, in the absence of any safeguards for the protection of the interests of minorities, be exercised in a liberal, non-sectarian spirit. On the contrary, it is our deliberate opinion that in the present state of political consciousness of the people of this land communal representation is absolutely essential, if the interest of the Muslim community, and those of other backward classes, are to be safeguarded.

It will not be out of place if we here make a passing reference to the Reforms Enquiry Committee which Your Excellency has appointed with a view to exploring the way and means whereby the present Reform Scheme may be worked to greater satisfaction. Whatever may be the findings of the Committee we trust Your Excellency's Government will base its recommendations on a broad minded, sympathetic and statesman-like policy, such as will satisfy all reasonable schools of political thought in the country, and will in particular give to the Muslims their full share of responsibility and service.

Before dealing with other matters of moment we trust Your Excellency will pardon a temporary digression when we say that we fully appreciate the manner in which Your Excellency's Government tried to pace before the British Cabinet the feelings of the Muslims of India with regard to the Turkish Peace and endeavoured to persuade the British Government to give full weight to those feelings. We trust the same just and reasonable foreign policy and sympathy and regard for the feelings of Mussalmans will continue to guide Your Excellency in regard to the more recent troubles in the Hedjaz.

HAJ PILGRIMS.

The sympathetic treatment thus accorded to questions affecting the religious sentiments of Muslims in this country encourages us to hope for an equally sympathetic handling of the Haj question. We have already expressed ourselves most emphatically on the question of the proposed amendment of the Merchants Shipping Act which, if passed, we believe, will constitute a deviation from the policy of strict religious neutrality invariably followed by Your Excellency's Government. The assurances given us in the Council of State by the Honourable Sir Narasimha Sarma that the grievances of Haj pilgrims will be looked into and remedied have been very welcome to us, but we hope soon to see those assurances translated into acts which will remedy the state of affairs of which Muslims complain.

We hope to be pardoned for retering here to a question affecting the Imperial Government of which Your Excellency is the Honoured Head. The impending retirement of the Honourable Dr. Sir Manomed Shafi from Your Excellency's Council, is a matter which bulks so largely in the affairs of Muslims in this country, that we cannot pass it over in silence. It is hardly necessary for us perhaps, to impress upon Your Excellency the need for selecting another Muslim gentleman to fill the high and important office held by the retiring member. We would, however go further and urge the necessity of having at least two Muslims in Your Excellency's Executive Council, and of giving your very sympathetic consideration to the just claims of this Presidency.

Another very important question to which we would invite Your Excellency's attention is that of Muslim education in this Presidency. In a resolution dated April 15, 1913, the Government of India drew the attention of the Bombay Government to the fact that in the matter of secondary and higher education the proportion of Muslim Community, in this Presidency was far below the proportion of other communities. The Bombay Government was so much in agreement with this estimate that a comprehensive scheme of improvement was worked out by the Education Department and accepted by Government in 1917. We are grateful for all that has been done for our community by successive sympathetic Governors. In this connection we take this opportunity of making special mention of our present popular Governor whose keen interest in Muslim Education has already endeared him to every Muslim heart. Some of the important recommendations then made still await disposal. We know the chief drawback has been financial stringency. We hope Your Excellency will lend a helping hand to the Local Government in solving this important question which claimed originally the attention of Your Excellency's Government. The educational uplifting of the Mahomedans is, we think an All-India problem and hence we commend it to Your Excellency as one of Imperial concern.

Closely allied to the question of education is that of public services and in this connection we hope to be excused if we trespass on Your Excellency's time a little longer to invite attention to the paucity of Muslims in Government posts in this Presidency. It cannot be said that the paucity is due to any dearth of qualified and efficient persons amongst Muslims to hold such posts. The Lee Commission has pointed out the necessity of having fifty per cent. of the services alloted to Indians. We would therefore, respectfully suggest that the percentage so fixed for Indians by that Commission be sub-divided between Muslims and Non-Muslims until a definite and satisfactory ratio is obtained. The continued preponderance of other communities in Government service can only be checked by some such method and we sincerely trust that this matter will receive Your Excellency's personal attention.

In conclusion we thank Your Excellency for having afforded us this opportunity of placing our views before Your Excellency. Your Excellency's term of office has, as we have already remarked coincided with a period of great consciousness in this country but notwithstanding the many problems and difficulties of an unusual character that have come before your Excellency's Government it is no exaggeration to say that Your Excellency, by your tact and the spirit of statesmanship that has animated all your public actions, has evoked a feeling of gratitude among those best able to appreciate what Your Excellency has done and is still doing for the good of this land. It is the many great personal qualities which Your Excellency has brought to bear on the problems of this land that have helped so greatly in paving the way towards their eventual solution.

Once again, therefore, we offer to Your Excellency and to Lady Reading the heartiest of welcomes to this the *Urbs Prima in Indis* and join with it the humble thanks of the Muslim Community for having given us so much of your time and patience.—We beg to subscribe ourselves, etc.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

The Viceroy replied to the address as follows:—

Gentlemen,—

I thank you for the very kind words with which you have welcomed Her Excellency and myself. I am glad to have had this opportunity of meeting the members of this deputation and of hearing your address for several reasons. In the first place I had promised to receive a Muslim deputation from this Presidency in August last, but was unable to carry out my promise owing to the unavoidable cancellation of my visit to Poona; and on wider grounds, as you, gentlemen, have correctly pointed out in your address, in view of my interest in the Muslim community in India generally, I greatly value this opportunity of meeting representatives of that important section of this community which is domiciled in the Bombay Presidency.

Let me assure you that I and my Government fully recognise the prominent position occupied by the Muslim community in India both in the past and in the present time. The capital of India, I may remind you, is now located at Delhi among the monuments which testify to the great history of the Mahomedan connection with India and of the Moghul Empire; and which inform the present generation of the notable contributions made under Mahomedan dynasties to civilisation, literature and art in India and of the extent and achievement of their administrations.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

If you reflect on the events of recent times you have, I consider, every reason to be satisfied with the sympathy and consideration which I and my Government have continuously devoted to the feelings and interests of your community. You have yourselves referred in your address to the constant efforts made in the past by me and my Government to keep His Majesty's Government acquainted with the feelings and aspirations of Moslems in India regarding the peace with Turkey. In the constitutional changes which the Government of India Act of 1919 introduced, every care was taken to secure adequate representation for the Moslem community and to safeguard their interests. In the Legislative Council in Bombay I understand that Moslems hold 27 out of 86 elected seats though they form less than 19 per cent. of the population of the Presidency. In the most recent legislation in the Presidency regarding local bodies, the Bombay Local Boards Act of 1923, I notice that the principle of communal representation for Mahomedans has also been adopted. As you will have observed, I have been at pains to secure the representation of Muslim opinion in my Executive Council and in other high offices of my Government and whenever possible a Muslim representative has been selected among the delegates from India at Imperial and International Conferences. These are notable instances of the solicitude and regard of my Government for the Moslems in the past,—and you may feel confident that in the future also the same spirit of sympathy and interest will animate my Government and my own actions as regards all that concerns your important community.

THE HEDJAZ.

You have alluded to recent events in the Hedjaz. As you are aware, Mr. Baldwin, the Prime Minister, has announced that His Majesty's Government do not intend to depart from the policy of non-interference in Moslem affairs or strict neutrality in any struggle concerning the Holy Places of Islam and that His Majesty's Government do not intend directly or indirectly to put themselves forward as mediators. To this declaration I have nothing to add save to say that the attitude of His Majesty's Government does not imply any lack of sympathy. The anxieties which Moslems in India feel regarding their Holy Places will always command the sympathy of the British Government and of my Government; but in adhering to an attitude of strict neutrality His Majesty's Government have been guided by the consideration which I feel sure appeals to all Muslims in India, that problems regarding their Holy Places can only rightly be solved by the operation of the opinion of Muslims themselves.

REFORMS COMMITTEE.

The Reforms Enquiry Committee to which you have referred is now completing its labours and will shortly report to my Government. The scope of its work is to enquire into the difficulties arising from or the defects inherent in the working of the Government of India Act and Rules thereunder and to investigate the possibility and desirability of securing remedies for such difficulties or defects consistent with the structure, policy and purpose of the Act by action taken under the Act and the Rules or by such amendments of the Act as appear necessary to rectify any administrative imperfections. In constituting the Committee I bore in mind the necessity for selecting members of your community to serve on the Committee; and in addition to Sir Muhammad Shafi, the Law Member of my Council, I appointed Mr. Jinnah who belongs to your community in this Presidency to serve on the Committee. I have no doubt that the Committee have been fully apprised of the reasonable aspirations of the Muslim community and have borne the position of your community in mind in their deliberations. My Government have to consider the recommendations of the Committee and it would be premature for me to try and forecast the views we may eventually place before His Majesty's Government. I can however assure you that the recommendations of the Committee will be most carefully and sympathetically examined and that it is our desire to assist to the utmost in securing the success and the smooth working of the responsible institutions which have been inaugurated by the Government of India Act.

As regards the problems relating to Haj pilgrims, as Sir Narsinha Sarma has publicly announced, these questions are engaging the earnest attention of my Government and the feelings of Muslims as to the method of their solution are being ascertained. I feel confident that your community will assist the officers of my Government to the best of your ability in the formulation of proposals towards the removal of the difficulties which have been experienced from time to time in the past. Chief among these difficulties is the question of destitute pilgrims.

MUSLIM EDUCATION.

You rightly attach importance to the progress of Muslim education in the Presidency. I know that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay takes a very deep interest in the question. I have noted with pleasure the part which leading citizens of Bombay are taking in the educational progress of Muslims in the Presidency. The Muslim public owe a deep debt of gratitude to Sir Muhammad Yusuf for his munificent gift towards the establishment of a Muslim College and to Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim's family for the endowments to establish Scholarship for Muslims to study in other countries. Education as now a provincial subject; and with the introduction of the Reforms the special grants made towards education by the Government of India have merged in the general provincial revenues: I need, therefore, say no more on the subject except that I and my Government watch with interest all steps directed towards the educational advance of the Muslim community. I am confident that under the guidance of His Excellency the Governor and his Ministers the progress already made in Muslim education will not only be maintained but extended.

The employment of Muslims in Government posts in the Presidency is likewise a matter lying within the province of the Government of the Presidency. You will appreciate that posts have to be filled with reference to the qualifications which they require; and where the necessary qualifications are possessed by members of different communities, I understand that selections are invariably made with the strictest impartiality and with due regard to the claims of the various communities.

INTER-COMMUNAL UNITY.

My reply to your address has been hitherto concerned only with the interest of the Muslim community and the sympathy and regard which I and my Government feel for these interests. It is right that you should take pride in the advancement of your own community and your sentiments and anxieties for its welfare do you credit without prejudice to these feelings and without detracting in any degree from the solicitude I entertain for your community, let me invite your attention for a moment to other questions which affect not only your community but the whole of India. Every community has a right to work for its own improvement; but in the interest of the country as a whole it is essential that there should be in addition and at the same time inter-communal co-operation and good-will without which constitutional advancement in India cannot progress. In the present stage of development of responsible institutions, when the foundations of the larger edifice of the future are being laid, it is above all things necessary that the leading men of all sections of each community should join together in constructive work and eschewing sectional differences and casting aside all that may mar or destroy peaceful expansion should labour together in single-minded patriotism towards building up the greater good of India as a whole in which the progress and prosperity of all classes in India are equally bound up. Bearing in mind the great traditions of the Muslim community and the part they have played in the past in the history and development of India, I feel assured that they will take a no less prominent part in the future also in working to secure for a United India that great place which, I am confident, it is her destiny to fill in the British Empire.

TO-DAYS PROGRAMME.

11-00 a.m.—His Excellency the Viceroy receives an address from the non-Brahmin communities.

11-15 a.m.—Her Excellency the Countess of Reading leaves Government House to visit the Cama Hospital and St. George's Hospital.

11-30 a.m. His Excellency the Viceroy receives informal visits from Chiefs.

1-00 p.m.—His Excellency the Viceroy inspects the pictures of Rao Bahadur D. B. Parasnis.

1-25 p.m. His Excellency the Viceroy leaves Government House to lunch with the President and Members of the Orient Club at Chowpatti.

4-45 p.m.—His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by Her Excellency the Countess of Reading leaves Government House to perform the opening ceremony of the Gateway of India at Apollo Bunder.

8-30 p.m.—Dinner Party.

11-00 p.m.—Private Departure from Victoria Terminus.

(Except for the Drive in State from the Station to Government House, all other journeys will be by motor.)

ADDRESS FROM NON-BRAHMINS.

To-day (Thursday) at 11 a.m.

His Excellency will receive an address from the non-Brahmin Communities at 11 a.m.

The following is the programme:—

On arrival of His Excellency the Private Secretary will introduce the Head of the Deputation to His Excellency.

2. The Head of the Deputation will then introduce the Members to His Excellency.

(about 100 Members).

3. With the permission of His Excellency standing while the address is being read. the address. All the Members will remain standing while the address is beieng read.

4. His Excellency will then reply. The Members will take their seats.

5. The casket containing the address will be presented to His Excellency.

LADY READING'S VISIT TO CAMA AND ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITALS.

To-day (Thursday), at 11-30 a.m.

Her Excellency accompanied by Lady Wilson will leave Government House at 11-15 a.m. to visit the Cama Hospital. On arrival at the North Porch, Her Excellency will be received by Major-General A. Hotton, C.I.E., I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay and will visit the new wing for special cases.

OFFICIALS AT CAMA HOSPITAL.

Dr. Miss E. Turner Watts (1st Physician).
Mrs. Eastwood (Children's Ward).
Miss Thacker (Head of Nurses' Hostel).
Dr. Mehta (2nd Physician).
Miss Surunda (Maternity Ward).

At about 11-50 a.m. Her Excellency accompanied by Lady Wilson will leave the Cama Hospital for the St. George's Hospital. Her Excellencey will be met on arrival at the Main Central Entrance by Lieutenant-Colonel I. Davenport Jones, I.M.S. Surgeon Superintendent), and will visit the women's hospital and children's ward, the Operating Theatre and the men's wards.

OFFICIALS AT ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

Lieut.-Col. I. Davenport Jones (Surgeon Superintendent).
Major Pettigrew (Assistant).
Miss Macfaclane (Supdt.).
Mrs. Matthew (Assist. Supdt.).
Sister Dowling (Children's Ward).
Miss Withers.
Sisters Robinson (Operating Theatre).
Sister Berbidge (Men's floor).

The route will be via Walkeshwar Road, Chowpatty, Sandhurst Bridge, Queen's Road, Churchgate Street, Mayo Road, Waudby Road, Cruicksbank Road (Cama Hospital), thence across Hornby Road to Fort Street (St. Georges' Hospital), returning to Government House *via* Fort Street across Hornby Road, Waudby Road, Mayo Road, Churchgate Street, Queen's Road, Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar Road.

INFORMAL VISITS OF CHIEFS TO VICEROY.

His Excellency the Viceroy wil receive informal visits from Chiefs at 11-30 a.m. to-day.

LUNCHEON AT ORIENT CLUB.

To-day (Thursday), at 1-30 p.m.

His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by His Excellency the Governor wil leave Government House at 1-25 p.m. to lunch with the President and Members of the Orient Club at Chowpatty. On arrival, His Excellency the Governor will introduce the President of the Club (The Hon'ble Justice Sir Norman Macleod) to His Excellency the Viceroy, and the President will then introduce the Members of the Club present.

THE MANAGING COMMITTEE.

1. H. B. Clayton, Esq., 2. Rahimtulla M. Chinoy, Esq. 3. The Hon'ble Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.), 4. H. G. Cooke, Esq., 5. E. H. Curling, Esq. 6. Sir Sassoon David, Bart., 7. Vasantrao A. Dabholkar, Esq., 8. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt. 9. The Hon'ble Mr. Phiroze C. Setlna, 10. A. G. Gray, Esq. 11. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., 12. J. B. Kanga, Esq., 13. G. R. Khairaz, Esq., 14. Mahomedbhoy Hajeebhoy, Esq. 15. The Hon'ble Justice Sir A. B. Marten, Kt. 16. Meyer Nissim, Esq. 17. H. P. Mody, Esq., 18. F. E. Sharp, Esq. 19. S. D. Smith, Esq. 20. Dr. M. V. Mehta, 21. C. N. Wadia, Esq., 22. L. S. Hudson, Esq., 23. D. Healy, Esq.

The route will be *via* Walkeshwar Road, Chowpatty, returning to Government House by the same route in reverse order.

Dress.—Lounge Suits.

OPENING CEREMONY OF THE GATEWAY OF INDIA.

To-day (Thursday), at 5 p.m.

His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by Her Excellency the Countess of Reading will leave Government House at 4-45 p.m. to perform the opening ceremony of the Gateway of India at Apollo Bunder and will be received, on arrival, by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson. His Excellency the Viceroy will then inspect the Guards of Honour furnished by the Royal Navy and 1/11th Sikh Regiment (K.C.O.).

2. After inspection Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor will proceed in procession to the Dais. All present will rise as their Excellencies enter the Building and will remain standing until they have taken their seats on the dais.

3. His Excellency the Governor will invite His Excellency the Viceroy to declare the Gateway of India open. His Excellency the Viceroy will then declare the Gateway open, and the trumpets will sound a fanfare.

4. The following gentlemen will then be presented to Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading.

G. Wittet, Esq., Consulting Architect to Government.

C. W. E. Arbuthnot, Esq., Executive Engineer, Presidency District.

Rao Bahadur Y. H. Desai, Assistant Engineer.

Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha, late Executive Engineer, Architectural District.

Khan Saheb Sorabji Ratanji and Mr. Hormasji Ratanji, Contractors.

5. His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by His Excellency the Governor will then leave in procession. All present will remain standing until Their Excellencies have left.

6. Full Dress (white) will be worn by Civil Officers entitled to wear Uniform. Full Dress white uniform will be worn by Naval Officers. Review Order Khaki (without medals) by Military Officers and Morning Dress by others. Indian gentlemen will wear the dress they use for high ceremonial occasions.

7. The route will be via Walkeshwar Road, Chowpatty, Sandhurst Bridge, Queen's Road, Bandstand Road, Mayo Road, Apollo Pier Road, returning to Government House by the same route in reverse order.

DINNER PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

To-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m.

The following have been invited:—

The Right Revd. The Lord Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. Palmer.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. S Lawrence, ICS, Member of the Executive Council and Mrs. Lawrence.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) OBE, Member of the Executive Council and Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir.

The Hon'ble Mr. B V Jadhav, Minister of Education.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi, Minister of Forests and Excise.

Sir Sassoon David, Bart., Partner, Sassoon J. David and Co.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd.

The Raja of Mudhol,

His Highness the Sar Desai of Savantwadi,

The Hon'ble Dr. Sir Amberson Marten, Puisne Judge of High Court and Lady Marten.

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Froom, Kt., Partner, Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., and Member of the Council of State.

The Hon'ble Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Manager, Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, and Member of the Council of State.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, Member of the Council of State.

Sir Lawless Hepper, Kt., Director of Development and Lady Hepper.

Major-General H. A. V. Cummins, Bombay District.

Sir Henry Macnaghten, Kt., Messrs. Wallace and Company, and Consul for Siam, and Lady Macnaghten.

Dr. D. Clouston, Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India and Director of the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa and *ex-officio* President of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and Mrs. Clouston.

Captain E. W. Huddleston, A.D.C. Offg. Director, RIM, and Mrs. Huddleston.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, Municipal Commissioner, and Mrs. Clayton.

Signor Lodovico, Consul for Italy.

Monsieur Daniel Levi, Consul for France.

Mr. V. A. Grantham, Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd., Vice-Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Member of the Bombay Legislative Council and Vice-President of the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, Municipal Councillor and Member of the Legislative Council.

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Ishwardas Lukhmidas, Sheriff of Bombay.

Mr. S. T. Sheppard, Editor, "Times of India," and Mrs. Sheppard.

Dress.—Mess Dress.

DEPARTURE.

To-day (Thursday) at 11-00 p.m.

1. His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by Her Excellency the Countess of Reading will leave Government House at 10-45 p.m. for Victoria Terminus Station.

2. Their Excellencies wil be received at the Station by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson, attended by their personal staff and the officials detailed below:—

The Chief Secretary to Government.
The General Officer Commanding, Bombay District, with Staff.
The Collector of Bombay.
The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and The Sheriff of Bombay.

3. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson and their personal staff and also the gentlemen named in paragraph 2 will wait at the Station until the Special Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 11-00 p.m.

4. Mess Dress will be worn.

5. The Departure will be private.

6. The Military authorities will issue orders for the firing of a salute of 31 guns on the morning of Friday the 5th December 1924.

7. The route will be via Walkeshwar Road, Chowpatty, Sandhurst Bridge, Queen's Road, Churchgate Street, Mayo Road, Waudby Road and Bori Bunder.

JAMNAGAR, Dec. 3.

H. H. the Maharajah Jam Saheb of Nawanagar has received a telegram from His Excellency the Viceroy thanking His Highness most warmly for the splendid welcome extended to their Excellencies and for all the great kindness and hospitality.

The Maharaja Jam Saheb has sent a telegraphic message expressing gratitude "for the kind and warm-hearted telegram in generous appreciation of the humble efforts to make their Excellencies' visit happy and enjoyable."

WHO IS A RENOWNED FEVER SPECIALIST?

BELL'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS.

Manufacturers:—BELL DRUG and CHEMICAL Co., Corner, Grant Road, BOMBAY No. 7.

INDIAN ART AND EUROPE.

"INTENSE & ABSORBED INTEREST" IN ENGLAND

CAPT. SOLOMON INTERVIEWED.

Captain Solomon, Principal of the Bombay School, who arrived this week by the "Genova" was received and garlanded at the Ballard Mole by a group fairly representative of the city's art-world. The gathering included Mr. Mahatre, President of the Art Society of India, Mr. Fern, Officiating Principal of the Art School, Mr Batley, Professor of Architecture, Mr. Fernandes from the Art Section of the Prince of Wales Museum, Messrs. Pickthall and Vakil, and a number of ladies and gentlemen interested in Indian Art. Captain Solomon, who appeared disturbed a little by the absence at the Mole of some familiar faces, regained his cheer when he found them awaiting him with garlands at the School. On his arrival there he was given a welcome from the students and the staff which could not be mistaken. Captain Solomon who was wreathed in smiles found the companw awaiting him in the happy mood. Interviewed by our representative he expressed to him his delight to see Bombay again.

Q.—Captain Solomon, I shall presently request you to give me some idea of the impression the Indian pictures as such created at Wembley? Before I do so, however, I should like you to indicate in general terms the distinguishing features of the Indian exhibits as compared with those from other parts of the Empire.

A.—It is rather difficult. But I can say that the subjective interest and imaginative force of the Indian exhibits were distinctive.

What do you consider to be the distinctive mark of the art exhibits from Bombay as compared with those from the other parts of India—its extraordinary variety in technique, medium and subjects? Give us some idea of your impressions of the interest in England and France in regard to Bombay Art Revival. What was the kind of response, the publicity and the interests you found there when the work from Bombay was on view at Wembley?

A.—The Exhibition of Modern Indian Art in the Palace of Art, at the British Empire Exhibition attracted very considerable interest, and although the pictures sold are not very numerous I do not regard that fact as at all discouraging, considering the circumstances, and the real measure of success that has been achieved. This collection was a badly-needed proof of the life and scope of Indian artists. When I left England the works already sold included pictures by Messrs. P. K. Chatterji, M.I. Ullah, S.L. Haldankar, K. R. Ketkar, R. D. Panwalker, Allah Bux, and L. N. Tasker. The India Society had also appointed a Committee for the purchase of further works, if funds were available. An account of the Bombay, Bengal, and Punjab pictures is to appear in an early issue of the British Empire Review, the Editor having selected for the illustrations works by Messrs. Phadke, Dhurandhar, Gorakshanker, Pestonji Bomanji, Roop Krishna, Chugtai, S. N. Gupta, K.N. Mazumder, and A. N. Tagore. The Director in Europe of the Canadian National Exhibition has invited several artists to lend their paintings, pointing out the very probable advantages in sales and reputation that would accrue. The artists invited to contribute are Messrs. Roy, Chatterji, Tagore, Gorakshanker, Tasker, Fyzee Rahmin, Ram Rao, Haldanker, Gupta, Asghar Ullah, Vakil, Rahman, and Ba Nyan. The Indian pictures, and the sculpture were well liked and the gallery in which they were arranged was patronised by the public.

THE INDIAN ROOM.

The School of Art's exhibits were much discussed and as had been hoped, formed an excellent medium for enlightening people as to what Indian Students can do today. It is a pity the Indian Room was not better placed, as many missed it. In spite of this drawback, however, the Room was admired and welcomed by large numbers with surprise and enthusiasm. That it achieved its purpose is exemplified by the exclamation of a visitor, who standing in the centre of the Room, was heard to ejaculate in astonishment, "Fancy Indians doing all this!" We do not yet know the extent of the sales; Mr. Asli who did so much good work for the Bombay section is kindly sending us a list. Some of the mural panels, the marble statues, pedestal and 'gadi' had been sold. The guide-book did not go very well at first, which was due to the fact that similar hand-books, handsomely bound in many cases, were being liberally given away gratis in the Australian and Canadian Sections, and in many other parts of the Exhibition. Later on the guide-book was distributed free also to those interested, and I am glad to say that in several cases it was the direct means of obtaining fresh fields of useful publicity.

Ten thousand copies of the picture-book entitled "India" which contained an excellent full page block of the School of Arts exhibits were distributed, and the Indian Room and its contents were widely illustrated and most favourably reviewed in many journals and periodicals. The work of the students was admittedly the "piece de Resistance" in the Bombay Section.

INDIAN ART'S POPULARITY.

The Conference on Indian Art held by the India Society at Wembley last June was the starting point of a genuine advance. Much ground has been covered since then, and it is now incontestably clear that Indian artists and students have many sympathisers in London who strongly support the proposals put forward on their behalf at the Conference.

Those proposals, naturally, formed the basis of our efforts to move public opinion in England. The India Society kindly gave me an opportunity of addressing an influential meeting, and the examples of the students' work lent on that occasion by Sir George Lloyd appeared to charm and delight the audience. At my subsequent lecture at the Musee Guimet in Paris in November the reception accorded to the account of the Indian artists and their work was enthusiastic. I was deeply impressed by the genial warmth of the French people towards Indian Art, and by the discriminating interest which they display in the examples of the Indian students' work. Towards the end of my period of leave, the general interest in the movement had become pronounced and remarkable.

AN ATTACK AND A CHALLENGE

Q. Has your attention been drawn to a misleading and ill-informed article on Indian Art in the October 30th issue of the "Builder"? Could you give your views about the statements in that article?

A.—I have read the article you mention, and in view of the warm and wide support accorded to our cause by public opinion in Europe the attack upon the Bombay School of Art by "The Builder" of October 31st is so gratuitous that we may well ask—"We"? Is this journal too afraid of spoiling Indian Art to contenance help being given to Indian Artists? Yet the writer while referring to Sir George Lloyd's proposals for the purchase of Indian pictures as "not without interest", unaccountably forgets to mention his far more important constructive proposals for the Delhi Decorations for Indian Artists, and the establishment of a post graduate centre of the fine arts for Indian students. I hope that Indians and lover of Indian art will ascertain what support "The Builder" is prepared to accord to these all important proposals before they pay the slightest attentive to these criticisms upon the Bombay Art—Revival. We are preared to advocate the holding of an all-round exhibition of the work of the Indian students of the Bombay School of Art in the very centre of London, and thereby to write the British Public to judge the abilities of Indian students, and the effectiveness of those methods which "The Builder" appears so anxious to condemn.

The fact that Western eyes are now watching the struggle of Indian Art for emancipation, with an intense and absorbed interest means that the vital issues at stake are recognised in Europe. This fact will be an added incentive to every Indian to redouble his support on behalf of Indian artists and to every Indian art student and craftsman to prove himself still more worthy of his great heritage.

INDIAN POINT OF VIEW.

Q.—Do those interested in Indian Art in England recognise the importance and necessity of closer contact with opinion in India?

A.—They realise that there is an Indian point of view. But I am rather uncertain as to the precise value they attach to its existence.

Q.Do these friends of Indian art recognise that interest in, and encouragement to Indian art necessarily implies interest in and encouragement to Indian artists, their facilities for training and employment?

A.—I believe they are beginning to understand the problems from this point of view.

Q.—What do they think of the Prix de Delhi, the scheme placed at the Conference on Indian Art by Sir George Lloyd? Don't you think that the constructive scheme rather than stray proposals for encouragement to Indian art is the acid test for those who profess friendship for Indian art?

A.—I think I do. And the public in India would be I believe, entitled to regard it as such.

Q.—There have been, we understand, some inaccuracies in the reported speech you delivered at Paris. Is that true?

A.—Yes, Mr. Ritcher did not make mention of Sir George Lloyd as reported. And, Sir George Lloyd did not at Wembly suggest that we should borrow French Colonial methods, only that we should borrow one French idea—the Villa Medici.

Q.—Is there a general tendency in Europe towards a more definite development of the decorative potentialities of art?

A.—I should think so.

Q.—Is there at present greater inclination for experiment in colour?

A.—There is, both in colour and technique.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. 3.

S S Clan Urquhart, Gibb, Liverpool.
S S Roseden, Brewer, Durban.

DEPARTURE.

Dec. 4.

S S Morioka Maru Kamiyano, Kobe.

LOADING.

Dec. 3.

Steamer Barala for Persian Gulf.

S S Clan Urquhart:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Urquhart, 3757 tons, Captain Gibb, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Roseden:—The steamer Roseden 2699 tons, Captain R Brewer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with a cargo of coal.

S S Morioka Maru:—The N Y K steamer Morioka Maru 3096 tons, Captain N Kamiyano, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, December 3.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Argenfels Karachi 12/12 L Edwards.
2 Kaiser-i-Hind, 5,889, London, 8/12, M M and Co.
4 City of Cairo, Karachi 5/12, K N Co.
6 Crawford Castle N.F NF. Ralli Bros.
7 Clan Macwhirter, Marmagao 10/12 J F Co.
8 Clan Urquhart, Tuticorn 12/12 J F Co.
9 Aips Maru, Kobe, 11/12 O S K Kaisha.
9 Vigo, 3243, Hull, NF J F and Co.
10 Karaglea 3647 Durban, 10/12 M M & Co.
11 Genoa, Genoa, 15/12, M Italiana.
16 Kurmark 3177, Dunkirk, 4/12 T M & Co.
16 Crisfield 4670, N.Y., 5/12 Vol. Bros.

VICTORIA DOCK.

7 Havildar 3086 Cal. 5/12 T M & Co.
8 Ceylon Maru 2995, Kobe, 11/12 N Y Kaisha
15 Barala 1899, Basra, 10/12 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Ahmedi 1331 Basra N.F. S. Hassum & Co.
B Golconda, 3,203 Cal. 5/12 M M and Co.
D & E Jalaveera 2969, Keni 6/12 M M & Co.
L Cape Point, 2270, N.F. 3/12, Graham and Co.
P Vitellia, 2681 Cal. 5/12 S S N Co.
P Dromore Castle, 3199 Dunkirk, N F. Graham Trading Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

China due about 5th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Macedonia due about 28th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Moldavia due about 12th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Caledonia due about 19th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Morea due about 26th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Naringa due about 29th December, Agent M M & Co.

Morvada due about 26th January, Agent M M and Co.

Hoyne due about 8th December, Agent M M & Co.

Mirzapore due about 19th December, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester due about 11th December, Agent K N Co.

Circassia due about 12th December, Agent Graham T Co.

Olympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.

City of Canterbury due about 29th December Agent K N Co.

Clan Alpine due about 21st December, Agent J F Co.

City of Salisbury (not fixed), Agent K N Co.

Castalia due about 7th January, Agent Graham T Co.

City of London due about 19th January, Agent K N Co.

Tarantia due about 26th January, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Crotafels due about 6th December, Agent L Edwards.

Hohenfels due about 10th December, Agent L Edwards.

Sturmfels due about 20th December, Agent L Edward.

Axenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Japan due about 19th December, Agent Graham T. Co.

Froyner due about 30th December, Agent Graham T Co.

Ceylon due about 20th January, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk due about 4th January, Agent K H Sassoon Co

Ridderkirk due about 15th December, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

Streefkerk, due about 24th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Silvio Pellico due about 6th December Agent L T Co.

Cracovia due about 18th December, Agent L T Co.

Cherca due about 6th January, Agent L T Co.

Pilsna due about 18th January, Agents L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Capo di Monti due about 22nd December, Agent M Italiana.

Aquileia due about 31st December Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Homestead due about 10th December Agent F F Campbell Co.

City of Benares due about 20th December, Agent F F Campbell Co.

Comeric due about 4th January, Agent F F Campbell Co

Kazembe due about 18th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Hakodate Maru due about 8th December, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Toba Maru due about 10th December, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Celebes Maru due about 12th December, Agent O S Kaisha.

Luzon Maru due about 17th December, Agent O S Kaisha.

Honolulu Maru due about 22nd December, Agent O S Kaisha.

Borneo Maru due about 26th December, Agent O S Kaisha.

Fukuki Maru due about 31st December, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Sado Maru due about 3rd January, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sardinia, due about 14th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Soudan due about 11th January, Agnt P and O Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 27th December, Agent M M Co.

Khandala due about 27th December, Agent M M Co

Karoa due about 10th January, Agent M M Co.

IMPORTS.

3 3-12-24

S S Morgha, Agents:—Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—

From London:—3 drums grease 25 barrels mineral lubricating grease, 30 barrels Lubricating oil, 1 case lubricating oil, 149 cases Medicines, 56 cases Castor oil 100 cases Wincarnis, 27 cases Confectionary, 185 cases Gin 100 cases spirits, 140 cases Wine 83 cases colour, 102 cases Scott's Emulsion; 41 cases Invalid Food, 40 cases Biscuits, 18 cases Starch 18 cases Barley, 40 cases syrup; 192 cases Horlick's Malted Milk, 40 cases Sauce, 30 cases Ale, 36 cases Gripe water 150 cases Fruit salt 330 cases dried milk, 152 cases Mineral water, 30 cases Whisky, 24 cases Beer, 21 cases Table salt 13 cases Brandy ,14 cases slag wool 20 cases milk food 20 cases Mellin's foods, 134 cases Cyder, 84 cases Cigarettes, 65 cases tiles 204 case polish, 20 bales paper, 21 bales card boards, 179 bales old newspaper 115 bales old clothing, 34 cases old blankets, 15 cask vinegar 10 casks vinegar, 90 cases warnish 150 drums varnish, 120 drums ships composition, 191 drums paint 14 cases paint, 1535 kegs paint, 466 kegs white lead 20 kegs red lead, 84 kegs Epsom Salt, 75 bottles quick silver, 40 bags Asbestos cement.

From Antwerp:—16 bales paper, 170 bags bolts and nuts, 50 d/bags bolts and nuts, 650 d/bags carraway seed, 76 rolls joists, 12 casks zinc sheets, 800 cases vegetable fat, 189 cases cheese, 680 cases window glas, 25 case wine 530 cases nails, 150 cases champaigne, 23 cases woollen cloth 507 pieces rails, 237 pieces Tubes, 2706 bundles tubes, 3890 bundles Hoops, 2109 coils wire 305 pieces tees, 9021 pieces steel bars, 1736 bundles steel bars.

From Middlesbro:—630 bundles steel sheets 2410 bundles galv. corr sheets, 75 bundles steel bars, 279 Angles, 4061 steel plates, 40 bags slag wool 3075 plates spelter 25 cases provisions.

S S City of Genoa. Agents Killick Nixon and Co.:—

From Liverpool:—3029 boxes tin plates 949 boxes common soap, 20 cases common soap, 30 cases biscuits, 100 cases bath bricks, 40 cases cigarettes 15 cases lead plates, 18 cases copper tube, 21 cases cotton shawls 235 cases cottons, 199 bales cottons, 33 bales cotton tents, 49 bales coton yarn 53 cases cotton yarn, 426 cases cotton piece goods 383 bales cotton piece goods, 127 bales paper, 18 bundles paper 500 bundles iron sheets 1020 bundles hoops, 78 bundles steel bars, 19 cases steel bars, 48 pieces steel bars 67 pieces iron bars, 75 bales old newspaper, 48 bundles earthenwar, 144 pieces earthenware, 600 pieces traps and bends, 61 crates empty bottles 100 D/bags Barytes, 24 cases tiles, 54 s/cases tiles, 69 cases ginning sundries 60 packages ginning sundries 100 barels corn syrup 500 bags soda ash; 100 drums caustic soda, 1081 drums bleaching powder.

From Glasgow:—20 drums grease, 75 bales old newspaper, 25 bales bags, 28 bales canvas, 51 bales cotton piece goods 70 cases cotton piece goods, 199 cases cottons, 55 cases sewing cotton rels, 18 cases preserves, 61 cases Ale 25 Hhds Ale 65 cases Wine 1996 cases Whisky 85 cases safety fuse, 27 cases steel bar, 134 pieces steel bars; 1449 pieces steel bars 431 pieces Tubes, 90 bundles tubes, 554 bundles steel sheets 333 pieces iron bars 82 bags bolts and nuts 184 casks rivets, 69 coils wire.

BRITISH POLICY IN PALESTINE.

(Continued from page 6.)

ted to the impoverishment of the Arab and the corresponding enrichment of the alien harpy.

The Jews came in their swarms as immigrants at a time when the country's capacity for absorption was not unlimited. Hence there arose the ghastly problem of unemployment in a country which knew it not before. Unemployment among Jews became naturally intensive. Last year the number of those without work was fourfold that of 1922. The consequence was strikes and riots and threats of more riots It became an appaling problem for the administration, and their Zionist executive, to find work for the hosts whom they had bidden. A great many of the alien Jews were set to road repairing. And it was a sight of historic value and of tragic significance to behold a procession of chemists and engineers and artists and literary men, sitting down in lines under the burning sun of Palestine to break stones for mending roads, displacing the indigenous Arabs, up to now exclusively employed on the job. The Zionists continued their pressure for the employment of more Jewish labour in substitution of the Arab workmen. An Arab unemployment crisis supervened. It brought in its wake sanguinary fracas. A Court of Enquiry had to be instituted. It found that had the new comers been provided for in agricultural colonies there would have been less animosity. Their presence had aroused the same feeling of hostility and alarm which the alien emigration has excited in other countries with which we are familiar.

KOHAT TRAGEDY.

HINDUS' DEMANDS.

The Secretary Sanatan Dharam Conference Rawalpindi wires from Lahore under date 2nd December:—

Following is the full text of the resolutions relating to Kohat passed at the Rawalpindi Sanatan Dharam Conference on Sunday:

(i) This Conference consisting of 1,200 Hindu delegates representing followers of the Sanatan Dharama, of nearly all the districts of the Punjab, Baluchistan, Sindh, the Frontier Province and several other parts of India, places on record its sense of great grief and deep resentment over the outrages committed by a large number of local tribal Musalmans on their Hindu and Sikh fellow-townsmen on the 9th September. The following days, which involved a loss, as officially admitted, of 29 Hindu and Sikh and Mahomedan lives, of the burning of about 475 Hindus houses and shops, the plundering of property of the Hindus the value of which is estimated of over two crores, and the desecration or destruction of many temples and Gurdwaras, and which compelled the entire Hindu and Sikh population to leave Kohat, and seek shelter in Rawalpindi and other places in the Punjab

(2) This Conference regrets to have to record its conviction that though the local authorities were previously informed of the impending danger, they failed to take steps which were necessary to prevent disturbance, and after it had begun to quell it, particularly to stop unwarrantable firing and arson and loot which continued for several days, and to arrest offenders and to recover looted property, though they could have easily nipped the evil in the bud with the help of a small force of non-Mahomedan sepoys or soldiers from the adjoining cantonment.

(3) This Conference regrets to have to record its opinion that in the face of the said outrages, unprecedented in extent, the Government of the N. W. F. Province has shown lamentable want of sympathy with the sufferings of 3,000 and more Kohati Hindus and Sikhs, who have become homeless and penniless and who have been living nearly 3 months in Rawalpindi and other places on the charity of their co-religionists, and weakness in dealing with the situation, which has lowered the prestige of the British Government in Kohat as it had never been lowered before; in particular the Conference has learnt with regret (i) that though the outrages were committed by Musalmans upon Hindus and the Hindus fired only in self-defence and though in consequence 29 Hindus were killed as against 11 Mussalmans, the local Government sanctioned arrest and detention in custody of 10 respectable Hindus as against only 5 Mahomedans of low position; (ii) that it has kept the president or the Hindu Sabha the premier Hindu 'rais' of Kohat, Rai Bahadur Sardar Makhan Singh and his son Sardar Sawan Singh, Bar-at-Law, under custody for over two months and a half without trial, and has refused to release them on bail, because the Muslims of Kohat have not agreed to their being so released, (iii) that the said arrests of detention have practically had the effect of coercion the Hindus and Sikhs to be reconciled with Musalmans and to return to Kohat without proper a guarantees being established for their protection.

iv (a) This Conference places on record its appreciation of His Excellency the Viceroy's desire to ascertain the facts relating to the disturbances and the situation at Kohat, as evidenced by his deputing the Foreign Secretary and the Member of the Executive Council to Kohat with a viw to the adoption of the right remedial measures but the Conference is of opinion that the character of the outrages and the extent of loss of life and property caused, demand an independent public inquiry by a committee consisting of Hindus Sikhs, Mahomedans and Europeans, so constituted as to command public confidence, and requests that His Excellency may be pleased to appoint such Committee as possible to inquire into the whole sad affair and to recommend measures necessary to restore a sense of security among the Hindus, to compensate those who have suffered because of the outrages, and to provide against their recurrence; (b) that His Excellency should be requested further to be pleased to direct the Local Government on the Frontier Province in the meantime, (1) to release all Hindu and Sikh undertrial prisoners on bail without the condition that they would be re-arrested if reconciliation between Hindus and Mahomedans is not brought about by a certain time, (ii) to take effective measures to recover the looted property as far as may yet be possible; (iii) in view of the special situation at Kohat to strengthen the local police by addition of Hindus and Sikhs to raise their proportion to 50 per cent of its total strength; (iv) to appoint a fair number of Hindu and Sikh judicial and executive officers at Kohat; (v) to appoint a committee consisting of the trusted representatives of the Hindus, Mahomedans and of one or more officers of the Government including an engineer to ascertain and recommend what amounts will be needed to prepair or reconstruct each house or shop which has been burnt or destroyed.

(5) This Conference requests and authorises the President to arrange for an All-India Deputation to wait upon His Excellency the Viceroy as early as practicable to lay the grievances of the Kohat refugees before His Excellency.

(6) This Conference places on record its appreciation of the selfless services rendered by the Rawalpindi Hindus in accommodating their brethern of Kohat and in affording them every possible help in their hour of distress.

(7) That this Conference requests the Hindu and Muslim leaders who are working for Hindu-Muslim unity to visit Kohat and to exert their influence to bring about a real and lasting reconciliation between the two parties there.

"FAILURE IN INDIA"

METHODS THAT CREATE ANARCHY.

A LABOUR VIEW.

Under the heading "The Failure in India," "New Leader," the organ of the British Independent Labour Party, writes:—

Now that the Election is over, the biggest and most urgent topic which demands our attention is the revival in India under a Labour Government of a drastic form of coercion. It is said that a dangerous plot has been discovered in Bengal, that it aimed at organising murder and bomb-throwing, and that some of the leading men of the Swarajist Party, including the immediate lieutenants of Mr. Das, are involved in it. The gravity of the case is obvious when one recalls that the Swarajist Party, however extreme it may be, is able, with the support of certain smaller and slightly more moderate groups, to command a majority both in Bengal and in the All-India Assembly. If Lord Reading has reliable evidence of this conspiracy, he was bound to arrest its leaders. All our instincts as a Labour Party are against coercion, but since we shouldered the burden of Government we cannot flinch from the duty of protecting life, and dealing with such a conspiracy as this is said to be. There, however, our support must end. In a powerful article on another page, Sir Sankaran Nair, who has held some of the most responsible posts in the Government of India, explains how, in fact, the methods of coercion which Lord Reading has revived have operated in the past. The Indian police has a deplorable reputation, and has been convicted in the past of the systematic extortion and manufacture of evidence. It is now laid down that the testimony of its witness will be valid evidence, even if they cannot be found. Thus the safeguard of cross-examination is withdrawn, and any informer who lays a false charge, and then goes into hiding, may swear away the life of a defenceless man. Such methods create anarchy, while they profess to combat it. They sap the moral foundations of our rule in India, and add a new and just cause of discontent to the unrest with which they seek to cope. It is with shame and indignation that we record their revival, with the express consent, after a Cabinet discussion, of a Labour Government.

We are now facing in India a problem which begins to recall the latter phases of the Irish question. The main body of Nationalist opinion, if Lord Reading is correctly informed, is following the Sinn Fein model. It probably calculates that we shall answer with Black-and-Tan methods, and it expects that rebel violence and official violence will between them create a world scandal so horrifying that in the end we shall have to concede to India what Mr. Lloyd George conceded to Ireland. Things have come to this pass because Labour's policy has been, throughout our nine months of office, one of almost complete inaction and self-suppression. The hopes which Indians would naturally have based upon us were dashed from the first by Mr. MacDonald's severe letter, and by the appointment to the Cabinet of Lord Chelmsford, who had been the Viceroy during the period of horror in the Punjab. The Prime Minister aimed at winning confidence in this island, and to this end he postponed any attempt to apply our own principles to India. To a certain extent this was unavoidable; we had no majority. To embark on an adequate scheme of constitutional reform may not have been possible. But there was much that we might have done. We might have hastened the Indianisation of the Civil Service and the Army. We might have contrived the inquiry into the next steps towards Constitutional Reform in a way that would have impressed and reassured Indian opinion. Above all, was not this a case for creating an "atmosphere"? The methods of open and friendly discussion, which succeeded so well with the French, the human and kindly approach, might have served equally well with Indians. It would have been easier to write such letters to Mr. Gandhi or Mr. Das than to M. Poincare. The attempt was not made. We drifted, and governed India as Tories or Liberals might have governed it. Our failure to conciliate as Labour should have conciliated has meant, in the end, that we must repress as Tories would repress. One cannot in such a situation do nothing. If one lacks the moral courage to reform, one must steel oneself to coerce. This the Labour Government is now doing. It has drawn the logical conclusion from its own failure to be itself. We are all at this moment thinking of the future. For our part, we would urge that never again ought Labour to take office unless it sees before it the possibility of dealing with India in its own way.

Economic & Financial Review.

IRON AND STEEL.

BY "KRISTODAS."

PROTECTION TO IRON AND STEEL.

The Tariff Board presented their report in strong support of giving further protection to the Iron and Steel Industry. It is unnecessary at this stage to go into the history of this question as it is well-known that the enhanced duties on imports of iron and steel sanctioned by the Legislative Assembly last June ceased to have any beneficial effect from the time Exchange began to go up like a rocket. It was wisely provided in the Act that the Viceroy should have the powers of increasing the duties if he found that there was a real and genuine reason for the same. The Government of India, however, did not take this course but referred the matter again to the Tariff Board whose terms of reference were unfortunately too limited. They were merely asked to advise the Government of India whether circumstances justified the exercise of the powers delegated by the Legislature and if so to what extent and in respect of what classes of materials, and it was not open therefore to them to discuss suggestions for the grant of bounties or schemes by which all Government Departments and Railways should be required to use Indian steel. It was because of this that they recommended high increases in duties. The Government of India, however, have not approved of any increase being effected in the duties but have provided for a bounty which may amount upto Rs. 50 lakhs for the Iron and Steel Industry. It is something, however, that the Government of India have accepted the findings of the Tariff Board that protection given by the Steel Industries Act has been insufficient and that further protection is necessary in order to give effect to the intentions of the Legislature. There were several people who thought that any further increases in the duties would not confer any benefit upon the Industry itself, while it would penalise the traders and the consuming public. Bounties on the other hand will mean a genuine protection and help to the Industry and it appears from the tentative approval of the Chairman of the Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., that the authorities of the Iron and Steel Company itself welcome the form which Government help has taken. One cannot at the same time help saying that the present condition of the Iron and Steel Industry has been brought about to no small extent through the dilatory and hesitating manner in which the Government have deal with the problem. The Government state in their resolution on the findings of the Tariff Board that there are heavy stocks of imported steel in India. The question is who is responsible for the accumulation of these stocks. Warnings were given in no uncertain terms to the Government that imports in iron and steel were being increased every month and that it was likely that foreign manufacturers would rush with their stocks pending the final decision and also after the final decision but before the duties were actually put into force. It was extremely unfortunate that the procedure followed at the time of the annual budget was not followed in the case of those duties on iron and steel. What happens at the time of the budget is that as soon as the Financial Statement is presented the proposed duties take effect and refunds are given if there is any change afterwards made by the Assembly in the particular duties. This course prevents any speculation and any deliberate and concerted attempt to outwit the Customs authorities by bringing down stocks before the actual levy of the duties begins to operate. These precautions were not taken with regard to the iron an steel duties and the Government of India cannot now turn round and express their surprise at the heaviness of stocks. The bounties which will amount to Rs. 20 per ton are proposed to be given for one year from 1st October last to 30th September next year subject to a limit of Rs. 50 lakhs and it is proposed that before the period indicated expires the whole matter should be reviewed in the light of circumstances then prevailing, in order that it may be decided whether it would be necessary or advisable to place fresh proposals before the Assembly. The view has been expressed always in these columns that this Industry is a national industry and that it cannot be allowed to suffer or to die. This bounty which will be given to it will be a national protection and it may be hoped that the Company's authorities will rise to the occasion and in response to this gesture of the Assembly, the Government and the people, will set about Indianising their administration and management and even the Works and reducing the costs of production. If only the four parties essential to the success of any interprise viz., the Company authorities, the Government as represented by the Assembly, the people and the labour, stand shoulder to shoulder, each one determined to give of its best and to be satisfied with nothing but the best, there is no reason why this enterprise even now should not succeed.

ECONOMIC REASONS?

In East Africa and the Colonies, economic reasons serve merely to intensify the situation which has been created primarily by racial prejudice. I have received support for my contention from Mr. Manilal Gandhi, son of the Mahatma Gandhi, who is in charge of "Indian Opinion". In a recent interview he stated that colour prejudice was supreme as a reason for creating so much bitterness and animosity against the Indian, though the economic factors contributed their quota also. Economic bitterness explains a good deal of the ill-feeling which exists against the Indians but not the whole of it. The best answer to this lies in the fact that the white settlers both in South and East Africa are as much against those Indians who have adopted western methods of life as against those who are living in Indian style and consequently whose economic cost of living is the same as, if not higher than, that of the Europeans. If the Indians are living in a frugal and economic manner the charge against them is that their standard of living is much lower than that of the Europeans and that their competition in trade matters falls harshly upon the white settlers. On the contrary, if their standard of life is higher than, or the same as that of the Europeans the plea is put up that they are accumulating riches at the expense of the white settlers. The real motive is to drive Asiatics out from all the British Colonies. Exceptions may be made in the case of an independent country like Japan and yet the feeling is there of bitter and undying racial and colour prejudice and no matter how there may sometimes be a veneer of toleration or even good feeling this colour prejudice all the while exists in a more or less bitter form, poisoning the relations between the Asiatics and specially the Indians on one side and the white settlers on the other. The situation instead of improving has decidedly grown critical though on account of the absence of any too glaring untoward incidents the feeling is prevailing that the Colonial problem does not exist or is in abeyance. The problem is not in abeyance and will not be in abeyance till there is a single Indian on the soil of South Africa or East Africa or till India attains to her full stature as a self-governing Colony in the British Empire. The Class Areas Bill which was being discussed by the South African Parliament when its dramatic dissolution came about is again to be introduced in that House and will most likely be passed by it. The amount which was being paid as a bonus to Indian emigrants willing to return to their native land is also increased considerably to act as a greater inducement to the Indians to take away their presence from amidst the white settlers who do not like them. Nor can the situation in Kenya Colony be said to have improved at all as compared with what it was a year back when we were lashing ourselves to fury and talking about boycotts of all sorts and even going outside the British Empire. It is just this ephemeral and evanescent character of our political agitation which is the despair of all foreign friends of India, for they cannot believe that a people who have got any real deep-rooted grievances and to whom the continuance of their present political subjection even for a short time is or must be a mental torture, can carry on their political agitation in such a cursory and half-hearted manner as we have been doing. This burning feeling for freedom would be like burning lava and a living volcano, while the political effervescence which is seen on occasions in this land is not unlike the effervescense of so many fruit-salts so widely advertised in the Press. It is said that the Honourable Sir Narsinha Sarma, Member for Education, Health and Lands, who is in charge of this Colonial questions also had been to interview the Committees of the Imperial Citizenship Association and the Indian Merchants' Chamber. It is something after all that the Honourable Member has come to know of the existence of these two important bodies on the eve of the termination of his tenure as Member of the Government of India and has actually interviewed their Committee with regard to the Colonial questions! Even for these small mercies let us express our deep obligations.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, December, 2.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m., 10 a.m 2 p. m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.921 inches.

Temperature of Air	.. ..	76.1 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	69.2 "
Dew Point	.. .. ..	65.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	70% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	0.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	..	84 9 "
Minimum " "	..	69.9 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		ENE, E, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. .. ..	119 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time.		Depth on Still		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
	Dec.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Dec.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
W	3	4	10	27	10	3	11	5	13	11
		16	39	25	0		22	36	19	3
Th	4	6	5	26	11	4	12	20	18	9
		18	4	24	10		..		..	
F.	5	6	22	26	3	5	0	2	20	3
		19	31	25	2		13	21	18	5
Sat.	6	14	58	26	5	6	0	48	19	4
		8	18	25	3		14	2	18	5
Sun.	7	8	22	25	10	7	2	35	20	8
		21	52	26	8		14	57	17	6
M.	8	2	25	29	10	8	8	48	18	4
		14	28	26	7		20	28	16	5
Tu.	9	9	51	25	11	9	4	11	20	3
		22	53	25	10		16	6	16	9

COMMERCIAL.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 2.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Dec./Jan. quoted 23 1/2.

Linseed Tone:—Dearer and Easier.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Dec. quoted 43/9.

Raw Linseed Oil etc., Jan./April paid 43 5/8.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed weak and lower with moderate trade paid for Dec./Jan shipment at £21 3/8 to 21 1/8.

Cotonseed Bombay was slow and closed Nov/Dec. sellers at £10 5/8.

Castorseed Bombay was inactive and weaker and closed sellers for Dec./Jan. shipment at £26 3/4.

COUNCIL BILLS.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Tenders were received to-day at the bank of England for one crore of rupees of India Council Drafts.

The amounts allotted are:—

BILLS.

On Calcutta	Rs. 3,10,000 at 1/6.051
On Bombay	Rs. 10,00,000 at 1/6.031

DEFERRED TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

On Calcutta	Rs. 29,49,000 at 1/6.031
On Bombay	Rs. 24,30,000 at 1/6.033
On Madras	Rs. 1,50,000 at 1/6.031

IMMEDIATE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

On Calcutta	Rs. 11,10,000 at 1/6.062
On Bombay	Rs. 5,70,00 at 1/6.073
On Karachi	Rs. 14,81 000 at 1/6.062

Tenders for Bills and Deferred Telegraphic Transfers at 1/6 1/32 will be alloted about 74 per cent above that rate will be accepted in full. Tenders for immediate Telegraphic Transfers at 1/6 1/16 will be allotted about 74 per cent. These tenders above that rate will be accepted in full.

The highest tender for Bills was 1/6 1/16 and for immediate telegraphic transfers was 1/6 3/32.

The total sales of the day amounted to Rs. 1,60,00,000.

The amount to be offered for tender next week will be Rs. 1,00,00,000.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s report for the year ended 30th September.

After providing for depreciation, the balance sheet shows a credit balance, including £102,000 brought forward from the previous years, of £1,073,000 which will be dealt as follows:—£152000 will be disposed of in dividends on referred shares, and £431,000 in paying dividends on deferred shares, placing to reserve account for redemption of debentures £248,000 the amount of £140,000 will be written off on account of discount on debenture stock and £101,000 will be carried forward to next years account.

Indications a year ago of a slight improvement in outward trade have not materialised. Passengers business continues satisfactory and the mail service has been carried with some difficulty but next year there is every prospect of reversion of full pre-war schedule.

Tea Dividends.—Makum tea has declared interim dividend of 10 per cent. free of tax. Kaparpara Rubber of 5 per cent. less tax.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/9 to 13.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

December 3.

Quotations:—
Bichromate Soda. Rs. 30.
Bichromate Potash Rs. 37-8-0.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 19-4-0.
Brown Sugar Lead Rs. 37.
Litharge Rs. 38.
Hydrosulphide Rs. 0-10-6.
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 4-12-0.
Caustic Soda Rs. 21.
Aniline Salt Rs. 0-9-6.
Epsom Salt Rs. 5.
Bleaching Powder Rs. 13-8-0.
Farina Rs. 18.
Sago Flour Rs. 15.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1924.

	1924-25	1923-24	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 28th November to 1st December, 1924 ..	24470	40907	—25437
Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 1st December 1924	171726	219585	—47859
Shipments for the bi-week from 28th November to 1st December, 1924.			
United Kingdom	1069	..	+1049
Continent ..	8128	25328	—17200
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	..	583	—583
Total ..	9197	25911	—16714
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1924 to 1st December 1924			
Europe | United Kingdom	4150	45897	—41747
Europe | Continent	42507	180452	—137945
China	3100	14012	—10912
Japan	139586	105582	+34004
Coast Ports x ..	5409	4990	+419
Total ..	194752	350933	—156181
Afloat in harbour, Europe	3578	11723	—8145
Afloat China, Japan & Coast Ports	51262	31760	+19502

x Including 70 bales for U.S. of America.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, 3rd December 1924.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	2	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone and Century	1	2	6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	7	0
Century per lb.	1	6	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	7	0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	7	0
Textile per lb.	1	7	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	0
Pearl per lb.	1	6	6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb. ..	1	6	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	6	6
Long Cloth (Light weight, No. 5202-5203):—			
Rachael per lb.	1	7	6
Pearl per lb.	1	6	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	6	6
Long Cloth × Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	7	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	7	0
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	6	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	6	0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	5	0
David per lb.	1	4	9
Tata per lb.	1	5	6
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	9
Salita:—			
Textile per lb.	1	5	9
Century per lb.	1	6	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	6	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	8	6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	6	9
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	3
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	7	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	9
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	10	0
Phoenix per piece	6	6	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	8	0
Hindustan per piece	6	13	0
Pearl per piece	6	14	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	9	0
Bombay United per piece	7	8	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	8	8	0
E. D. Racheal per piece	7	0	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	11	14	0
Hindustani	11	13	0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, November 3.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 2nd December 1924.

Cotton	12172	Bales
Wheat	30,21	Cwts
Linseed	7176	"
Rapeseed etc	1557	"
Gingellyseed	3842	"
Poppyseed	945	"
Groundnuts	22466	"
Castorseed	201	"
Rice	5615	"
Myrabollams	780	"
Cottonseed	10781	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	"
Gram	2871	"
Jowas	2566	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	631	"
Bajri	8309	"
Coal	368	Tons

THE LATE MR. MONTAGU.

DECCAN SABHA'S TRIBUTE.

A meeting of the Council of the Deccan Sabha, Poona, was held on November 25 with Mr. B. S. Kamat in the chair. Amongst those present may be mentioned, Prof. V. K. Joag, Rao Bahadur Chimnulgund, Mrs. Kamalabai Gandhi, Messrs. Godbole, Deshpande, Virakar, Gandhi, Vaze and Shindkar. The following resolution mourning the death of Mr. Montagu was passed, all present standing:—

"The Council of the Deccan Sabha places on record its sense of deep grief at the death of the Right Hon. Edwin Samual Montagu, P.C., a sincere and genuine friend of India and one of its greatest benefactors. By his Liberal and far-sighted Indian policy, he did more than any single British statesman to promote the all-sided advancement of the Indian people: and as one charged with the duty of placing India firmly on the road to responsible Government, Mr. Montagu will long be remembered with gratitude by generations of Indians yet unborn. The Council offers its heart-felt condolence to Lady Venetia Stanley Montagu in her sad bereavement."

CORPORATION PRIVILEGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have no desire, to quarrel with those who have insisted on their privilege to carry Mr. Dabholkar's resolution, through the Corporation, with the help of Government nominees. They are quite entitled to abuse their factitious majority to their heart's content. But if they, or rather others wish to work for a real sort of privilege for the Corporation, let them gain the same privilege for their President, as the Premier of England has; I mean the privilege to dissolve the House if an important adverse decision be carried. That would be a privilege worth fighting for and I hope some of the enthusiastic Corporators, who are also M. L. C.'s, will exert their energies in this direction. It will solve many future difficulties, which are bound to arise as the political struggle develops. Without such a privilege there is but very little meaning in members resigning individually or as a party. Who has any doubt about the views of the electorate? I believe even Mr. Dabholkar has no doubt as to that. He simply wanted to take advantage of the present composition of the House and let him enjoy the satisfaction. Ignore him, and work for the real issues unmindful of the dust raised artificially.—Yours, etc.,

S. V. LALIT.

Angre's Wadi,
Bombay 4, Dec. 1.

KARNATAK VOLUNTEERS.

TRAINING COURSE COMPLETED.

(From our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Dec. 1.

The Dharwar District Volunteers training Camp of the Karnatak Hindustanee Seva Dal at Haseri under the commandership of Mr. M. B Kabboor, an ex-prisoner of the Dharwar shooting case was closed on the 28th instant. 22 'Sahayaks' were enrolled at the beginning of the camp, out of which 18 satisfactorily completed the course of training and were given 'Sahayak' certificates. Mr. Hiremath, a prominent local Lingayat pleader presided at the closing ceremony a sum of about Rs. 50 was collected by the Dharwar District Hindustanee Seva Dal Board in the adjoining talukas for conducting the camp. The camp was a great success and the closing ceremony was attended by about one thousand people including about 200 ladies. If another camp is opened there next year it is expected to be a greater success still and the 'Dal' is intending to start another camp there sometime early next year.

BELGAUM CONGRESS.

BRISK PREPARATIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Dec. 2.

Preparations for the ensuing Congress are going on merrily. The construction of the delegates' camps, the kitchen, the dining hall, the exhibition hall, and various stalls are almost complete. Accommodation for 7 thousand people is ready so far. Special family blocks are erected just near the Congress mandap and are provided with all the facilities required for a family.

Crowds of people are already visiting the Vijayanagar precincts and are enjoying the picnic parties on the Pampasarovara. Yesterday.

Yesterday Reception Committee, Executive Committee met and transacted the routine business and resolved to allow 125 untouchables and 125 ryots of Karnatak free of charge.

The construction of the main gate is going on. The bathing and washing ghats too are almost complete. About 55 thousand rupees are collected so far and the collection work is briskly going on.

The K.P.C.C. met last Sunday for the annual elections; but adjourned till 14th December. The District Committees have not paid their affiliation fees, hence time is allowed to finally settle their right to be represented on the K.P.C.C.

Dr. Hardikar's volunteer troops are already moving on the Vijayanagar grounds. All the Karnatak workers and volunteers are to meet at Belgaum on the 14th instant.

JAMIET-ULEMIA HIND.

PUNJAB ULEMAS JOIN.

Maulana Mufti Kifayatullah, President, Jamiet-ulemia Hind, Delhi, wires under date, December 2:—

Thank God that the Punjab Ulema realised the necessities of time and public feeling and formed a Jamiat for the Punjab. I congratulate the Punjab Ulema and request all the Ulema of the province to become members of the Punjab Jamiat-ulema and fill the prescribed forms and after holding a meeting choose delegates for the central Jamiat and send their names to the Delhi office so that the selection may be confirmed at the Moradabad special session. I hope that the Punjab torch-bearers of learning will fulfil this important necessity.

SEQUEL TO DURGA PUJA.

POLICE CONSTABLE IN TROUBLE

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

The sub-divisional officer of Barrackpore today concluded the preliminary enquiry into the case in which an armed police constable, Lacuman Singh, was charged with culpable homicide on the last day of Durga Puja at Kankinarah. Hindus took the image out for immersion, in procession to the accompaniment of music. When the procession came near a mosque the Mahomedans opposed and there was a disturbance between Hindus and Mahomedans. It was alleged that the accused, who was on duty there with other policemen fired some shots which struck a Hindu wounding him seriously. The wounded man died on the way to hospital.

The defence of the accused was that there was a shower of brickbats and in trying to avert the blow the trigger accidentally went off.

The Magistrate committed the accused to the sessions.

POLO IN SECUNDERABAD.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 1.

The semi finals of the Hyderabad Junior Polo Tournament were played this afternoon in brilliant weather. The Fatteh Maidan "A" beat Fatteh Maidan "B" (who conceded 4 goals on the handicap) by 5 goals to 4. 4/7th Dragoon Guards Subalterns beat 7th light Cavalry (plus one goal on handicap) by 4 goals to 3 after playing two extra chukkners. The final will be played on Wednesday.

Under the auspicies of Kurukshetra Restoration society on 23rd November at Thanesar in the holy land of Kurukshetra various functions performed were witnessed by thousands of people from Delhi, Patiala, Lahore, Ambala, Karnal etc., and several Government officials.

A Patiala correspondent writes:—

The Jubal Zenana ghat constructed by Raja Sahib Jubal on Sanyahet Tirtha in memory of his beloved consort Rani Taravati was opened by Diwanani Tek Chand Sahiba in a ladies' gathering amidst great rejoicings.

CANVASSING VOTES.

EX-MINISTER HUQ'S EFFORTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

The "Forward" publishes the following letter that has been circulated among the Mahomedans over the signatures of Messrs. A. K. Fazlul Huq and Abul Kasem:—

It is apparent that the conference has been called with the object of canvassing votes for the Government among the Mahomedans:—

Dear Sir,

We venture to address you about a matter of vital importance to our community and hope you will be pleased to favour me with a sympathetic response as you must have felt yourself. Various political events of the gravest character have laid bare the weakness of the Muslim community in the political constitution in this presidency and gradually a situation is developing which is beyond to spell disaster to the community unless effective steps taken in time to strengthen the position of our community in the body politic. The manner in which and the extent to which the Hindu politicians have interfered with the Muslim elections to the Bengal Legislative Council inspite of the safeguards afforded by separate communal electorates must have been a matter of the gravest concern to you as well as to other responsible leaders of the community. We have to remember that the step that has been taken by the British Parliament to grant full responsible Government to India will not be retraced. The White question is one of stages, which ultimately resolves itself to one of time. It must be a matter of extreme regret to all of us that even with such grave and momentous events ahead the Muslim community of Bengal should be utterly disorganised and incapable of asserting its rights and claims in any future constitutional changes in the Government of the country. Under modern conditions no community would be well advised to depend on outside help or to some fortuitous circumstances to adjust matters to its benefit. Each community must win for itself any privileges to which it may aspire as well as maintain. Any rightful and privileges which it may have the good fortune already to enjoy in these circumstances. Some Muslim leaders met in Calcutta in October and after some discussion have decided to call a conference of representative Muslim leaders from various parts of the province to consider the present political situation with special reference to the needs and requirements of the Muslim community. One of the main questions that will be discussed at the conference will be proposal that has been put forward by many responsible Muslim politicians to inaugurate an all Bengal Muslim organisation for the protection of political and such other interests of the community as may be decided at the conference. It is requested that you will be pleased to consider this question in all its aspects, so as to be able to give the conference the benefit of your views. It is proposed to hold the conference in Calcutta on the 6th and 7th December (Saturday and Sunday). Arrangements will be made for your board and lodging in Calcutta. In view of the gravity of the issues involved and the importance and urgency of concerted action it is earnestly requested that you will kindly attend the conference and help us in conducting the deliberations. An early reply is solicited.

Yours sincerely,

A. K. Fuzlul Hu.

Abul Kasem.

BENGAL'S AWAKENING.

Calcutta and Howrah are giving a unique response. The mind of every man in Bengal is stirred and he is seeing a new impulse for activities. Every student to whom Mr. Subash Chandra Bose is an ideal has contributed according to his ability to national fund. Every man, rich and poor realised the sole necessity of the hour is money. There have been no lack of volunteers, no lack of funds too; for the animation is too great to restrain. The repression has kindled the fire of patriotism. He is undoubtedly fortunate who now watches the national movement in Bengal "Blessed it was at that dawn to be alive and to be young was very heaven." One naturally asks why the movement inaugurated in Bengal to reorganise the Congress funds should not be directed also elsewhere, for here the Congress and the Swaraj Party are one. Time is most opportune. The country expects a lead from Mahatmaji. Unbounded enthusiasm prevails in Calcutta and thousands of rupees are being collected from every meeting on the spot. Volunteers are approaching people door to door.

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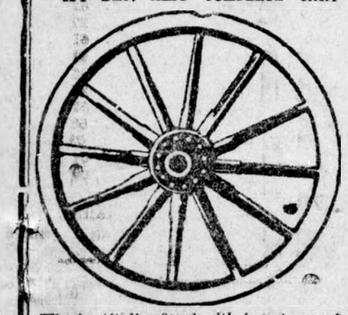

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"EXAMINERS' ENGLISH."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I feel ever so grateful to your correspondent "An Educationist" for giving such publicity to my report. He has advertised me as well as the report.

I thoroughly agree with your correspondent. My English is bad, very bad, abominably bad. Mr. Educationist's English is good, very good, superb: I should just love to see his face, go on my knees, kiss his feet and exclaim: "Master, teach me how to write and speak English"! Was that letter a representative sample of his style? Ah! "Physician heel thyself".

Yes Mr. Editor. My English is very bad. That's just why I am what I am. But why not advertise myself thoroughly when I have a chance? Ahem! I am—what I am; that is to say an examiner, a member of the Senate, of the Faculty of Arts, of the Board of Studies in History, a Professor of English Language and Literature whom sometimes even such learned people as B. A. and M. A. students condescend to consult, a man with a Diploma in Education and Ability to teach English after being trained at Cambridge and Oxford, a teacher who taught Geography, History and even English for nearly five years to English students in England, and so on, and so on, and so forth. Any big offers? Come along. I am game for 500 Rs. a month, all found, anywhere, even in the school of "An Educationist"—if he would condescend to take me up and teach me English!

"To be serious," as this self-styled 'Educationist' puts it let me lay the following points before the readers of your famous paper:

(1) It would be futile and childish if I entered into a discussion over my own English and compare it with that of a person who has not given his name, and whose qualifications to deserve a reply from me I have not the pleasure to know. But suffice it to say that the report is written in the historic present, and that there are two misprints in the passages quoted. You are quite right, Mr. Educationist, about "fewer marks" and "sent up". Go first and sit last—first as a pedantic grammarian and last as an examiner. If you were an examiner, God help the candidates! You would notice ten times more mistakes than we present examiners would. We are reasonable enough to ask reasonable questions and examine answers reasonably, even if we draw up an unreasonable report to frighten few schools into doing better work. "An Educationist" seems to be one of those people who ask unreasonable questions, examine the papers unreasonably and then draw up a most reasonable, dignified, and well-balanced report.

"Kolhapur stands next in badness, for (better) poverty of results, or if he is enamoured of the word standard, in defectiveness of standard" is the climsiest sentence I ever read. Talk of Babu English! "Physician, heal thyself."

(2) "An Educationist" thinks more of pure grammatical subtleties than of current English as it is spoken in England, or written by modern unconventional writers like Jerome K. Jerome, Arnold Bennet, H. G. Wells, John Galsworthy or Bernard Shaw. Strict grammarians often make the cruelest and worst examiners.

(3). I admit that the tone of my report was quite unusual. It was meant to be unusual. The usual reports never succeed in getting anything done. And yet it pains me to think that some teachers took this personally. I am ever so sorry if I hurt the feelings of any school-teacher, and if "An Educationist" is a good teacher of English—as I hope he is—my remarks certainly do not apply to him. But if the cap fits him, he may wear it. Nothing hurts so much as plain, unvarnished truth.

(4). May I make an honest confession. My object in writing that report was to frighten and worry a couple of Kolhapur schools and some of the mofussil schools into keeping good teachers of English and paying more attention to English. After all the fact remains that as an examiner of English and a Professor whether deserving or undeserving, it is or my pupils to judge—of English Language and Literature and History, I must consider it my duty to make an honest effort to give an impetus to this language, even at the cost of my popularity. Duty first, friendship and popularity afterwards.

(5). "An Educationist" does me great injustice, and, perhaps unconsciously, plays the part of my most malicious enemy by saying that I—or my colleagues—are not sympathetic towards the students. Why malice? Why envy? Examiners are to be pitied and thanked, not envied for correcting 8300 perpers and many of them full of mistakes. I hope he is not disappointed in getting an examineship. Or has he failed in the matriculation? He looks like a man wit a grievance. If I had had the pleasure and honour to know him, if he had come in personal touch with me before rushing into print I am sure he would have known what some people know, about my sincere sympathy and love for students in general and school-children in particular. Practically all matriculation examiners regard English as a foreign language, connive at very slight mistakes, and are very liberal in giving marks. The complaint everywhere is not that we are too strict, but that we are too liberal. I myself am guilty of this charge. Hardly ten people in a hundred would pass if we looked ata such microscopic mistakes as grammarians like "An Educationist" would do. But apart from such slips, often every sentence of many school-boys and collegians is altogether wrong and full of spelling mistake. Surely something must be done to improve the standard.

(6). I am a Vernacularist myself, Mr. Editor. I believe in Vernaculars and believe in Hindi. But this should not mean neglecting English deliberately. If we neglect English at schools, it is not fair on College students who are 'ploughed' mercilessly by English examiners. Any way it is certainly very rough on the poor professors.

(7). This leads to great disasters. I know some very good students of many colleges who did exeremely well in their special subjects, say History, and yet failed to get the requisite number of marks in English.

(8). We must not cut our nose to spite our face. India needs at least one modern language to keep her up-to-date. Nothing is gained by arousing contempt for our Alma Mater, her Professors and examiners, however imperfect they may be.

(9). If I am sometimes guilty of a slightly exaggerated style, it is only because I feel deeply, express myself freely, and believe in some of my ideas with all the warmth of an anti-humbug on the one hand, and a missionary on the other. I err, I err with the great and the wise. I hope that even a small man like myself will be allowed to follow the footsteps of the great in speaking or writing feelingly or fearlessly in my own way. Why should I write reports in a mechanical steorotyped way? I have read the reports of the last many years. They nicely and gently repeated the same statements from year to year and just referred to a few errors committed by students. Am I to be thanked or abused vulgarly by some unmannerly vulgar clown for shrieking out the truth, the unpleasant truth, with a view to warn schools? Read the Convocation addresses of the last three years, follow up the debates in the Senate and the Faculty of Arts, ponder deeply over the new courses for the B. A. and M. A. examinations in English, look at the results in English at the Intermediate Arts Examinations, and after thinking over the tendency of the University, judge for yourself if I am a friend or foe of the students in warning them before hand. I can't change the whole system. The University is a huge machine. I am just one of the most insignificant flies sitting on a wheel. I can only warn people, do my work silently, and do it well.

(10). Nothing succeeds like success. I have succeeded well at some places I know. Many friends inform me that many of my ideas have penetrated certain schools and greater impetus is given to a study of English. Usually reports are hardly ever read. Mine is even criticised:

(11.) I shall be very pleased to know "An Educationist" personally, know his grievances, and clear up misunderstandings. As for a discussion of English language and Literature I admire his "cheek", but should like to meet him on common ground any time, any day, any where, unless he chooses some unearthly time or place, say 1 a.m. in Hades.—Yours, etc

N. C. DARUWALLA,
Vice-Principal,
Rajaram College, Kolhapur.

HUBLI NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Sub-Inspector Shivalingappa has been posted to Hubli in the place of Mr. Tamankar who has been transferred to Dharwar.

In the Poona Bank Fraud case, accused Nos. 1 and 2 were convicted on the first charge and were committed to the Sessions on the second. Accused No. 3 was discharged on the first charge but committed on the second. Rao Saheb Phadake, who heard the Bank case, has been transferred to Sholapur, and will probably give charge of his office here by the end of the next month.

The District Court will commence its Winter Sessions here from the 1st of December. But the District Judge, Mr. Ferrars, does not seem to be very keen on the subject of removing his Court permanently to Hubli.

Early on the night of the 26th instant a young Mahomedan woman and her paramour were found together by the former's husband, who it is alleged, in a fit of frenzy, killed the paramour on the spot and seriously wounded his wife. The murderer afterwards went to the Police Station and voluntarily surrendered himself.

DEPRESSED CLASSES' RIGHT OF WAY.

(From a Correspondent.)

PALGHAT, Dec. 1.

A public meeting of the citizens of Palghat of all castes and creeds held under the presidentship of Dewan Bahadur Krishnan Nair has unanimously adopted resolutions to the effect that the depressed classes have a right to enter all public streets in Kalpathy and other 'agraharams,' and that the Council resolutions and the G. O. are conceived on sound lines. The meeting also condemned the assault on Ezhuvas and urged action against the assailant. Rao Sahib Sekhar Menon and A. N. Ramier supported the resolution. Mr. Madhavan of Travancore also took part.

The Hon. Sir B. N. Sarma, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, arrived in Madras on Tuesday by the Bombay Mail from Poona. He leaves this evening on tour to Trichinopoly, Mandpam and Madura, returns to Madras on the 8th instant. He will leave the same night for Waltair *en route* to Calcutta.

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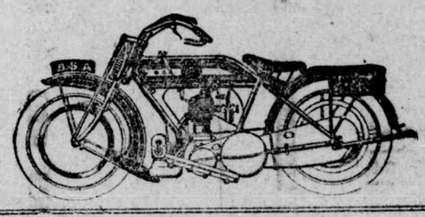

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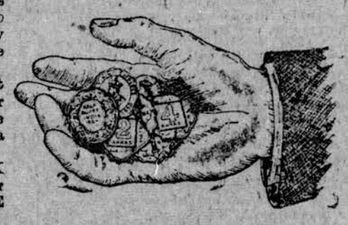

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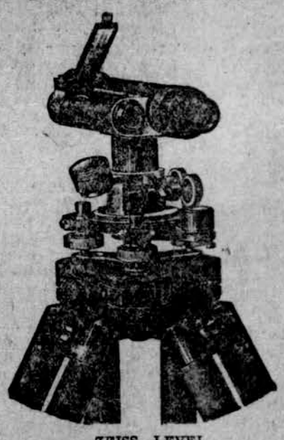

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